[redacted]OOD
NVALIDS.
gests as easily as human
Infants and Children.
s that thoroughly nourishes the child
ution of Cow's Milk.
ANRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,296—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-0	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
P. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	13th ,,
P. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
P. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan. 1891.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th ,,
P. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
P. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	7th Feb.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
P.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	7th Mar.
P.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
P.L. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th Apr.
P.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd May
P.L. CLYDE	4139	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar.
ROME	6011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,, 1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 250 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA ..... On the 7th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,260	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "HEDJUIN," "WOOJS," "MACIVER," &c. from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 6th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushier, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 7th December, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 3rd December.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 3rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	18th ,,

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th November, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

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TREACHER'S CHERRY BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-0 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 23.

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FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)

Rs. 16-0 per doz. Cash.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

FROM HUNTLEY & PALMER.

IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.

Genoa.	Cambridge.
Family.	Fruit.
Iced Fruit.	Almond.
Iced Almond.	Bristol.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
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JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0

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A GRIFFIN.

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'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

JUST UNPACKED.

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ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

PHŒNIX BRAND.

MUCH ADMIRED FOR ITS PARTICULARLY FINE FLAVOUR.

Cash Rs. 25 per dozen.

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BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.
Per Case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 21-8.
Per Case 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 21-8.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., Largest Wine Shippers to India and the East. Price List free on application.
Madras, LONDON, Lahore.

1890. CHRISTMAS. 1890.

JUST ARRIVED

FOR THIS FESTIVE SEASON!!!

CHRISTMAS STORES,

CHRISTMAS FRUITS,

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ALL.

Wine and General Import Merchants and Agents. PHILLIPS & Co., LD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,

OR THE UNIQUE

HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

A CAPITAL CURE OF THE AGE.

POSSESSING Curative and Preventative Properties for Diseases arising from Irregular Actions of LIVER, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, and whole of the Alimentary Tract.

Contains pure Vegetable Matters of Restorative and Harmless Nature, benefiting to General Health and tone of the System, removing Bile and all such Morbid Materials from the Blood and Stomach, and eliminates all the vitiated and unhealthy accumulations from the System.

☞ Notes on Uses of MADONAL by a Physician sent Free by Post on Application.

Per Case, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TO BE HAD OF

MESSRS. KEMP & Co. ; MESSRS. BEYNON & Co. ; and MESSRS. F. S. MADON & Co.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE. TERMINATING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce they will remove from Rampart Road on the 2nd January, 1891.

Their New Premises are being specially arranged and adapted for their Business, and are situated in Apollo Street in the centre of the New Block of Buildings now in course of completion, to be called and known in future as the "Sirdar's Palace."

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...£500,000
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to make advances on same ;

to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India ; and

to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

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REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
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FOR DECEMBER 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,

BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

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BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.

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LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

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FOR

INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.

SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES, AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST IN STOCK,
PER
MAIL STEAMER "ARCADIA."

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

No. 3—22 by 17 by 16 in.	Rs.	215
„ 6—24 by 18 by 18 in.	„	250
„ 10—26 by 20 by 20 in.	„	300
„ 15—28 by 22 by 21 in.	„	350
„ 20—31 by 24 by 22 in.	„	425
„ 31—38 by 26 by 23 in.	„	600
„ 36—48 by 28 by 24 in.	„	775
„ 41—33 by 29 by 21 in.	„	650
„ 43—38 by 33 by 23 in.	„	800

The size No. 3, No. 6, No. 10, and No. 15 fitted with one drawer. And the size No. 20, No. 31, No. 41, and No. 43 fitted with two drawers and with two distinct Locks, and the size No. 36 fitted with three shelves and (5 bearers) with two distinct Locks.

Illustrated Price List free by Post.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the Celebrated Wine Grower ERN-STEIN, of Hungary.

Rs. 36 per Dozen.
Apply to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and	0	10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills.....	0	12
Wells' Rough on Worms.....	0	12
Wells' Rough on Itch.....	1	8
Wells' Rough on Piles.....	1	8
Wells' Health Renewer	3	0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3	0
Wells' Hair Balsam.....Rs. 1-8 and	3	0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil.....	6	0
Wells' Brain Pill.....	6	0

Agents:—
F. S. MADON and CO.,
Market, near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FROM 13th to 31st December 1890, 1st and 2nd class Return tickets at a fare and a third will be issued for the holidays for distances of and over 200 miles.

2. Christmas holiday tickets between Bombay and Agra, Delhi and Ferozepore Cantonment will be issued at the following special rates:—

	First class. Rs. a. p.	Second class. Rs. a. p.
Agra	78 0 0	39 5 0
Delhi	80 0 0	40 0 0
Ferozepore	90 0 0	45 0 0

3. The holder of a Return ticket from any station south of Bandikui to Delhi can return via Agra or *vice versa*, and to Ferozepore via Delhi or Agra or *vice versa*.

4. Holiday tickets will be available for the return journey up to and including the 14th January 1891.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" white enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 in. square, price Rs. 2-8 per doz.

Pavement, Art, and Encaustic Tiles supplied from stock, or procured to order. Further information on application to

WARDEN & CO.
32, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the POLICE on the 26th ultimo. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st December, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOADING AND UNLOADING CONTRACT FOR PAREL DEPOT, BOMBAY.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Friday, 19th December 1890, for the Loading, Unloading and Stacking of coal and other material, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at the Parel Depot for a period of three years, commencing from 1st January 1891.

2. Forms of Tender and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. Tenders should be superscribed Tender for "Loading and Unloading at Parel Depot," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.

4. Government paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1890.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cawasji Pestonji.
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, Esq.
H. D. Sethna, Esq.
Mahadhavdas Raghunathdas, Esq.
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	3,637
A Friend	75
Messrs. F. S. Wadia and Nanabhai Kalabhai, at Rs.15 each	30
Mr. Dhanjishaw M. Doctor; Khan Saheb Maneckshaw Dhanjisha, and R. M. Chichgar at Rs. 10 each	30
Messrs. M. B. Postwala, and Cawasji Moogaji at Rs. 6 each	12
Messrs R. R. Lakdawala, D. R. Lakdawala; M. C. Ratnagar; B. J. Jambusarwala; D. H. Watcha; Bal Rutonbai, M. D. Doctor; Justice; J. M., B. H. Massani; A. B. Massani at Rs. 5 each	50
Messrs. R. Ardashir and H. F. Kapadia at Rs. 3 each	6
Messrs. Jairam Hari; C. F Modi; M. S. Gadialli; R. M. Nariman; J. D. Doctor; B. Pestonji, C. E. Palaokhan; M. N. Tariwala; N. A. Ghandhi; A. Nusservanji; B. A. Kapadia; B. P. Dongaji; C. P. Serdiwalla; D. F. N. Hamawalla; Bai Rutonbai J. H. L., at Rs. 2 each	30
Messrs. P. J. Jasuhora; N. L. B. A Zorthoshti Locomotive; R. F. Darias; S. B. Thasra; M. N. Oomreth, P. L. Baliwala; J. A. Serdiwala; N. S. Minaswala; M. F. Modi; B. M. Limboowala; M. S. Sethna; N. N. Dakore; A Zorthoshti; J. D. Ghandhi; D. M. I. K. M. Marshall; J. J. Daruwala; D. J. Massalawala; R. Nariman; D. C. Patell; A. Ballaji, at Re 1 each.	22
Total Rupees....	3,892

(Sd.) K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

SWEDISH PILSENER BEER.

From the Export Brewery "NORDISKA," of Stockholm.

1 Case of 4 dozen Quarts .....Rs. 19.
1 Case of 8 dozen Pints..... „ 23.

Discount to Clubs and Messes. Samples free on applica[illegible] Apply to

WARDEN & Co.
27, Hu[illegible]Street, Fort.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE, PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red.....	18 0	20 0
Pressburgher, red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay, white	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes.

1 Cork Screw supplied in each case. Samples free on Application to

WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

TUESDAY.—5 to 7. For the Elite, Rs. 1; 8-30 to 11, As. 8. A one Skate Race will be run.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

A BUMPER PROGRAMME has been arranged:—
1st EVENT.—Grand Amateur Race. Two Miles; handicap. Open to all Gentlemen Amateurs.
4th. EVENT.—Sprinters vs. Skates Two Laps. The Champion of Bombay on Skates vs. a Professional, running.
2ND EVENT.—Hurdle Race; handicap, One Mile.
3RD EVENT.—Obstacle Race. Half Mile.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Miss Mabel Sylvester, the Champion Lady Skater of the World, will arrive from New South Wales by the next MAIL.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S S. S. "KILWA" WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR positively on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December. Ibo and Mozambique cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar. She will carry Goods for Quillimane and Delagoa Bay. For Freight and Passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents,
H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvie, Khoja Mohola, 30th November, 1890.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कॉरपोरेशन लीमिटेड.

धी बॉंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1890, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

IN Accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 145 OF 1885.

SHAMRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Lohar Street, on the Kalbadavi Road, outside, the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiff.
vs.
ANPOORNABAI, widow of ANUNTA RAGHOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Chewoolwady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property, dated the 5th day of November, 1890, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of Messrs. Conroy and Brown.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the house standing thereon, belonging to the Defendant, situate at Dhussvady, Kolbhat, otherwise called Chewoolwady, without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, bounded on or towards the East by the dwelling house belonging to the heirs of the deceased Raghoba Sadashivjee, on or towards the west by vacant ground, the said Chewoolwady Road, and the Road leading to the house of the Parsee tenants of the court in the rear, on the north by the said Chewoolwady Court, and on or towards the south by the dwelling house of Parsee Byramjee Sorabjee, and which said house was formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 92, and is now assessed under No. 8.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 18th day of December, 1890, lodge in my office a statement verified by Oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1890.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE NEW SEASON.
AT THE DEPOT OF
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

None are genuine unless signed by me.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE.

£4 TELEPHONES. £4

THE EMPIRE IS THE BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST RELIABLE TELEPHONE.

Secured by Patents against any infringements
No Rentals, Royalties nor Batteries. Purely Mechanical,
£1 BUYS OUTRIGHT. See Press Notices and Testimonials.
Articulation faultless. Whispers audible.
One set sent, complete, f. o. b., on receipt of £4.

Used in Buckingham Palace, Government Offices, leading Railways, Hospitals, Breweries, Factories, Theatres, Rifle Ranges, Barracks, Mansions, &c.

THE EMPIRE TELEPHONE.

Thousands of the Empire Telephones have been successfully fitted up all over the Kingdom, the Continent, and the Colonies.

The Empire Telephone Company invites inquiries from influential gentlemen as to purchase of these Telephones for re-sale in conceded districts throughout India on special terms.

Address, MANAGER, EMPIRE TELEPHONE COMPANY,
60, Queen Victoria Street, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

NOTICES.

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

DIRECTORS:
ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD MACDONALD, K.C.B. K.C.S.I.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM G. DAVIES, K.C.S.I.
MAJOR-GENERAL LOVELACE DUMARESQ, R.A.
REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT A. E. SCOTT.
HON. DUDLEY MURRAY, Barrister-at-Law.
ALFRED COTTERELL-TUPP, Esq.
JOHN D. TANNAHILL, Esq., of Messrs. James, Finlay & Company, London.

AGENTS:
Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Calcutta and Bombay.

BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, and Branches throughout India.

THE DIRECTORS have much pleasure in announcing that the Bombay Stores of the above Society will be OPENED for business on the 15th December, under the management of a gentleman for many years actively connected with the Indian retail trade and intimately acquainted with the requirements of Europeans of all classes resident in India.

Spacious Show Rooms have been secured at the Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, and a large and varied stock of the highest class goods will be available to the Shareholders Ticket-holders and the Public, at prices lower than those at present ruling in India.

Shareholders and Ticket-holders will be entitled to certain Valuable Privileges ascertainable on application.

Annual tickets will be issued at Rs. 2 and Life Tickets at Rs. 10.

The Directors appeal with the utmost confidence to their friends and the public generally, in India, for support in the present undertaking. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Society to secure and merit the favour of its constituents.

For Annual or Life Tickets, application should be made to the Manager of the Bombay Branch.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the state of HERBERT JACOB, late of No. 41, Grosvenor in the City of Bath in England, a retired Major-General, who died at Bath aforesaid on the 2nd May, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 11th day of October, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to ARCHIBALD FOOTE SIMPSON and ALEXANDER MAIR are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrators, at their office, in the Oriental Bank Building's Fort Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time they will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hand are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrators.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of JAMES GIBERNE BELL, late of Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Judicial Commissioner for the Berars, who died at Eastbourne, aforesaid on the 1st of February, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 24th day of October, 1890 by the High Court at Bombay, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of ALFRED FOX COTTON, late of Baklok, in the Punjaub, in India, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at sea on the 13th December, 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 29th of October, 1890, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

BY direction of H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR, TENDERS are invited on or before the 17th December 1890 for the Contract or Lease of working the INDORE STATE SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS on payment of a certain fixed amount by way of a net profit annually to H. H. by instalments to be determined after a Tender has been accepted.

The intending applicants will state the period they would like to obtain the lease for their respective applications.

For full information respecting the mills and other particulars connected therewith applications may be addressed to the NAIB DEWAN, Khasgi Department, Indore State.

H. H. does not guarantee the acceptance of the highest or any particular Tender.

The mills were erected in 1863 and 1878, respectively, and the machinery, including Four Engines of 500 Horse Power, Looms 463, Spindles 15,768, &c., &c., are in excellent working order.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Prime Minister, Indore State.
Indore, 5th November, 1890.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY OF LATE MAJOR-GENERAL GILLESPIE.

THE following will be put up for PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mhow Military Library, at 4-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1890:—

Chargers.—
1 ch. w. g. 15·2½ "The Duke."
2 ch. a. h. "Negma," late Berlin.
3 b. a. h. "Jacky."
4 gr. a. h. "Pooh Bah."
Ponies.—
b. a. p. 13·2½ W. I. T. C. Life certificate, maiden of the day, "Arabi," late Chancellor.
gr. cb. p. 13·3½ "Billy."
1 dog-cart, by Luda Ebrahim, and harness.
1 tonga and harness.
A quantity of Saddlery, Bits, Harness, &c.
1 General Officer's tent, (Jabalpore).
1 necessary and 1 servant's rowtee.
For particulars apply, H. V. BENETT, A.-D.-C., Mhow.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

G. F. COWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E. C.

PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

Price List free on application to

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special Discount

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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Terms for shorter periods on Application.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

INS

ORIENTAL

PUBLIC ATTENTION vited to the following NEW ADVANTAGE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

ames.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
n Banks of Bom-					
	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	930
of Bengal	40,000	£20	all	5 pr. ct.	975
of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	915
ollaneous Banks.					
	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
er Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Mercan-					
	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	390
kong and					
nanghai					
aking Cor-					
ation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
onal Bank					
India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
Oriental					
nk	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
bay	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
ert Ginning					
o	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	
bert (Kurra-					
hee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	450
ollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
iary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
mbay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
mbay Na-					
ional Manfg.					
o., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
wal's Cawn-					
poorePress Co.					
d.	500	200	200	16	90
bha	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	380
st India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
glish Press					
and Manfg.	180				
rt	400	250	..	Rs. 20	180
rench	515	8,500	8,500	150	1,050
arvey and	300	500	all	20	510xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
engal Press					
Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
hangaum	240	450	450	54	410
d a hmadpura-					
Cotton G. and					
P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
ercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
ummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
ew Berar	1,500	500	500	45	535
ew Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of					
Wales	602	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy(Bel-					
lary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
ind and Pun-					
jab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,175
ind	400	2,000	750	50	510
orab Woollen					
Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	..	1,000		Rs. 80	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	71
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bel-					
lary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	500
Bombay Unit-					
ed	900	1,000	1,000	25	669
BombayCotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	370xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	925
City of Bom-					
bay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	465
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	350
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manu- facturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	815
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mac- kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	173
LukmidasSpin- ning & Weav- ing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gul- burga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	112½
Moraji Gocul- das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570xd
Maharaja Ma- nore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	30	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,010x d
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shotapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	100	1,315
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mah- ratta	1,212	250	250	12	265
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	380
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	712½
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,030
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Con- solidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	490

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock' Ash- down	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	212½ 160
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	850
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Bur- mah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	97
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Nor- thern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guaran- tee Surety- Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	285
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice M anufactur- ing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	45
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foun- dry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	362½
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	20
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold		Rs. 21-11
China Leaf		„ 21-8
Pakin Bar Gold, New		„ 20-14 nom.
Do. Old		„ 21 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch		„ 21-6
English Sovereigns		„ 13-3
Do. Dragons		„ 13-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness		„ 105-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.		„ 105-10
Spanish Silver		„ 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-30 p.m.
Inspection of the Harbour by the Port Trustees.
Bombay Sunday School Union, Bowen M. E. Church, 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Rosetta (s), from Shanghai. Yesterday:—Egremont Castle (s), from North Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Imperator (s), for Trieste, &c.; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo this evening at 4-30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Greatham entered the dock on Sunday; and the s.s. Mayfield and Dunkeld left it on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd November, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 38,511, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd November, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 69,595, in receipts.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Pekin entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Rosetta yesterday. The s.s. Domenico Balduino and Imperator left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for November, 1890:—Daily averge attendance, 213·57; admissions, 2,232; and prevailing diseases, fevers and lung affections.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the committee of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund will be held at Mrs. Sassoon's, Malabar, Hill, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m. Members are kindly requested to attend.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy, aged seven, named Babu Succaram, the son of a horsekeeper, fell from a baggage cart, yesterday. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state. The poor youth was in convulsions, and concussion of the brain is feared.

A DRUNKEN DRIVER.—A Mahomedan, named Fazal Husain Khan, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged before Mr. Hamilton for rash and negligent driving, but the evidence proved that this conduct came more correctly under Section 283 of the I. P. C., for he got drunk and left his dog-cart, when the horse bolted, till fortunately secured by a policeman. He was fined Rs. 10.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—At a Coroner's inquest, held at Gogaree Street, on Sunday, on the body of Mahomed Kala, aged 40, a bricklayer, it was found that deceased, with another, was on a bamboo scaffolding, whitewashing a house in Tank Street, when he lost his hold, and fell from a height of 15 feet, on his head, fracturing his skull, and dying instantly. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Suddoo Mahdoo, a Hindu mill-hand, was on Sunday taken to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from excessive drinking; and heat apoplexy setting in, the man died at 6 p. m. the same day. Deceased's wife stated that after leaving his work on Saturday he commenced drinking hard, which he continued for seven hours until he dropped down unconscious, in which condition he was removed to the hospital.

THEFT FROM A FIRE TEMPLE.—Another Parsee, named Bomanjee Rustomjee, was yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgam Police Court, charged with the theft of three copper lotas, two of which belonged to another Parsee, who had left them in a fire-temple and missed them some weeks; but was able to identify the property, on production by the police, who traced it to a Marwaree. Accused admitted both offences, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in both cases.

H. H. KHACHAR ALA CHELA, CHIEF OF JASDAN.—On Wednesday, the 19th November last, his Highness Khachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jasdan, paid a visit to the Institution of Deaf-Mutes, Grant Road, Bombay, and after having been conducted over the establishment, expressed himself as being much pleased with what he saw of the general arrangements for the comfort of the inmates of this admirable institution; the order and management of which seemed to be very satisfactory. Before leaving, his Highness handed a donation of Rs.200 to the principal and treasurer (Mr. Walsh) in aid of the institution.

PURDAH PARTY AT CUMBALLA HILL.—A correspondent writes:—"On Friday last Mrs. Gostling's purdah at home took place, at which there was a large and interesting assembly of Mahomedan, Parsee, Hindoo, and English ladies. Miss H. Patel and Miss S. Burdoodeen Tyebjee played with great taste. The Misses Gostling and some of the English guests also played and sang. Miss Edith Gostling recited and sang in her usual fascinating way. Bouquet of flowers were handed to the Hindoo ladies, while refreshments were handed round to the other guests. A very pleasant afternoon was spent; and judging from the merry laughter and talk that went on between the sangs, music, and recitations, the afternoon was not only pleasant but truly social."

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the house of a man, named Narain Ganu, in Chinchpoogly,on Saturday, fifteen men were enjoying a game at cards, when Inspector Hiscocks, having received information that gaming was going on there, accompanied by Constable Parker, took the party by surprise, and seized money amounting to Rs. 13-13 and the cards; also annas fifteen which were put away in a brass pot as the perquisite of the first accused for lending his house, it being the rule for the winner of each game to pay him one pice. The Second Presidency Magistrate, before whom the accused were placed yesterday, fined the first Rs. 10, and the remainder one rupee each, and ordered the confiscation of the monies and cards, sanctioning a reward of Rs. 2 to the informant Sadu Padu.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—Essoobally Bhaijee, a hawker, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, with house-breaking and theft, committed on Sunday night. The complainant, Sulleiman Jan Mahomed, on opening his shop, in Nagdavie Street, on Sunday morning, was informed by a policeman that he had been robbed of various articles, consisting of buttons, soap, and thread. On entering the premises he found several boxes lying empty on the floor, which confirmed the policeman's statement. Sulleiman checked his stock, and found property missing to the amount of Rs. 15. Shortly afterwards the prisoner was arrested at the corner of Dhobie Gully with the stolen articles in his possession. Essooballi pleaded guilty and said he intended hawking the articles on the Sewree Road. His Worship convicted him on the evidence adduced and sent him to jail for fifteen months, with hard labour.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A Hindu girl, named Parbuttee, yesterday appeared before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, and stated that she wished to withdraw the charge she preferred against her husband, his sister, and father, to Inspector McCormack, as she had forgiven and had no wish to proceed against them. The facts of the cruelty briefly stated are that she seven days ago accidently broke an earthen pot containing curd, and for this was knocked down by her husband, who tied her hands and feet together, while his father gagged her, and the sister-in-law heated the piece of iron and branded her on all parts of her body. Some of the marks were shown to his Worship, who, addressing the accused, said that they had indeed committed a most brutal act, and it was very fortunate the girl had been induced to withdraw the serious charge against them; but if ever they appeared before him for such a grave offence, they might rely on a good long term of committal to jail.

A NOVEL MEAT STORE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Moore charged Francis Marian with being found in possesion of seven and a half pounds of salt beef, valued at Rs. 3,on the 29th ult.,reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and for the possession of which he could not give a satisfactory explanation. The evidence showed that the prisoner took the meat, which was in perfectly good condition, from a drain in which the hydraulic pipes run at the Victoria Dock. On Saturday evening, the s. s. Don Carrol left the dock, and it is suspected that the cured meat had been stolen from her stores. The prisoner was observed by a policeman leaving the dock premises with the beef, tied up in a piece of cloth under his arm, but when the sepoy approached him he threw his parcel into the sea. Francis's only excuse was that he was intoxicated at the time. He, however, admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to undergo three months' hard labour.

THEFT IN A BUILDING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Inspector George charged a young Parsee, named Sorabji Cawasji, with entering the house of a municipal contractor, named Sayad Amir Mahomed, living at the Girgaum Back Road, and committing theft therein of an English cash box containing Rs. 5-12-0. It would appear the accused had been for some time troubling the Municipal contractor for employment, and used to hang about his house all day, and last Saturday took advantage of the contractor's absence from home to commit the theft which he readily acknowledged, pleading starvation, and pointed out the well into which he had thrown the box. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment; after which the complainant begged of his Worship to reduce the sentence, and was told that could not be done, and the accused was very fairly dealt with. The greater loss to the complainant in this case was the Small Cause Court papers, which the accused destroyed on seeing they were not currency notes as he had hoped they would be.

MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—A preliminary meeting, at which Dr. Phillips informed his audience that he would address them this evening in the Bowen M. E. Church on the importance of Sunday school work, was held yesterday evening in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo with Bunder, Mr. H. Conder in the chair. The speaker reminded the assembly that Sunday school work and the conversion of children was most thought of both in England and America. He alluded to the fact that there were men living now who well recollected some eminent men who did not believe in the conversion of children. Many of those who had come to India had entered upon the work of the conversion of children. There was yet a great deal to be done in the different parts of India towards the intellectual training of the young. As they were now on the verge of a new census, he could safely say that it included no less than two hundred and fifty thousand children of all grades and sexes. The speaker said that missionaries alone could not carry out the work of the conversion of children. He invited both men and women to lend their assistance for this end. India, he said, had a claim on them, and that was the conversion of children. The speaker thanked his audience for their kind attendance, and expressed his pleasure at the prosperity of the Y. M. C. A. Association in Bombay.

POONA NATIVE RECEPTION TO PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH.—Professor Wordworth, who arrived in Poona on Thursday, was entertained at a garden party, at the Hirabag Town Hall, on Saturday evening, when a very large gathering of his old pupils and friends were present to do him honour on the eve of his departure to Europe. The hall was brilliantly lighted up for the occasion, and the extensive grounds were also made bright with small lamps fixed up in various devices. The Professor arrived at the Hall shortly before 6 o'clock, in company with Mr. Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College, and Professor Selby, and was received by the members of the committee who had organised the entertainment. Having shaken hands and exchanged greetings with a number of his old friends, the guest of the evening was conducted to the seat of honour on the dais. Two of his old pupils then made a few remarks, in which they recapitulated in detail the valuable services which had been rendered to the cause of education by the guest of the evening, and spoke of his sterling good qualities and genial disposition, which had endeared him to all with whom he had been brought into contact. In replying, Professor Wordsworth thanked the speakers for the kind things they had said of him, and thanked the assembly for honouring him in the way they had done. He also spoke of the strides which education had made during the past twenty years, and was greatly pleased to find that many of his old pupils had risen to posts of honour in the service of the Government. An adjournment was then made to an adjoining room for refreshments; after which the guest of the evening was garlanded and smothered in rose-water. *Pan-supari* having been distributed, the pleasant gathering broke up, and the Professor drove away from the hall amid deafening cheers.

THE PARSEE AMATEURS AT THE NOVELTY.

THE Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club will give its first performance for the season at the Novelty Theatre, on [illegible] more than one reason the company ought to receive large support. First of all, they always give their performances in aid of some local charity. On this occasion it will be for the Parsee Lying-in Asylum; secondly, there should be a large house, because it is so seldom we see in Bombay a good dramatic performance, and if we did not support our amateurs we would almost never have any entertainment of the kind; and, finally, the Parsees have shown, by previous performances, that independent altogether of the object for which they play, they are worthy the support of the whole of English-speaking Bombay. It will be remembered, how, not very long ago, they appeared with most satisfactory results in aid, first, of the institution they again propose to assist, and then of Lady Reay's Fund. The pieces they have chosen for representation on Saturday are Paul Merritt's drama "The Golden Plough" to be followed by a farce, entitled "Fish out of Water;" and judging from previous performances, and the painstaking manner in which they have been attending to their rehearsals, little doubt remains as to their success on Saturday. The Dramatic Club has amongst its number undoubtedly a considerable amount of dramatic talent, and every member is a persevering student of elocution, so that even although they may be speaking in what to them is a foreign language, their rendering of the English lines is clear and distinct. Although the club has been set on foot by Parsees, they wish it to be distinctly understood it is open to all who wish to join, having for one of its objects the furtherance of self-improvement and friendship amongst the various races in the city.

THE BOMBAY FABIAN SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Fabian Society, on the 29th ultimo, at the residence of Mr. D. Gostling, a gentleman read a short paper on "After-dinner Socialism," giving an outsider's view of the kind of socialism preached in England and India. The gist of the paper was as follows:—Socialism deserved credit for having attached itself to certain social reforms, but that most of these reforms had been put in practice years before Socialism was born. Socialism had three faults—lack of candour or fair play, impracticability, and a tendency in this country to sedition. As to the first, Socialists said nothing about the good that Government did; nothing at all about the hundreds of thousands of well-paid and respectable working men; nothing about the incalculable injury to British trade that the labourers of England had done and were doing at the moment. They were constantly running on the miseries of the down-trodden working man and the wickedness of the landlord. It did not pay them to speak both sides. As to the visionary nature of the ideas, it was strange that if the taking of interest and the taking of rent were such sins, no one should have found it out till to-day. Our forefathers must either have been great fools not to have found it out, or, if they did know it, they were greater rogues for continuing it. That was the only logical conclusion from the Social statement. Commenting on the recent socialistic lectures in Bombay, the lecturer gave it as his opinion that the Bombay Socialists were using the Marwaree as an advertisement, in their ill-judged attempt to foist their creed on the inhabitants of India. The lecturer concluded by saying that if they attemped to form a judgment of the wants of the people of India from the handful of educated natives in and around Bombay, they would make a great mistake and would earn nothing for their pains, but ridicule and contempt.

A short discussion followed, in which Messrs. Gostling and Balfour, and Mrs Gostling, took part.

MR. CECIL RHODES, according to a correspondent, is embarking as a private individual, under the auspices of the company which he founded, in Mashonaland enterprise. This correspondent writes:—"A powerful syndicate has been formed by the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Sir Charles Metcalf, and most of the leading men in Kimberley, to send a prospecting party into Mashonaland in search of minerals. The syndicate have 100 claims granted to them by the Royal Chartered Company. The gentlemen in charge of the expedition are the Vicomte Panoase (who has already been in Mashonaland for three years and proved Lobengula's friendliness towards him), and Mr. Charles Hancock, M.E., who has had considerable experience of similar work in the Transvaal. The expedition left Kimberley on the 10th of October."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 3 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·165	N E	2	83·1	57·1	32	..	..	—0·07
Agra	30·050	S H	3	82·6	57·1	72	..	..	
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Allahabad	30·051	Calm.	1	80·5	50·6	83	..	..	—0·14
Jhansi	30·025	S W	2	83·9	57·4	58	..	..	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·053	E N E	1	75·9	57·1	91	..	2·50	+2·50
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmere	30·025	Calm.	2	81·8	59·6	72	..	0·10	+0·03
Deesa	30·000	N	8	90·2	61·3	51	..	..	—0·03
Rajkote	30·009	Calm.	4	86·9	59·9	76	..	..	—0·35
Neemuch	30·017	N	5	83·8	53·8	67	..	0·03	—0·07
Indore	30·028	Calm	1	84·1	53·1	52	..	0·03	—0·31
Saugor	30·079	E S E	2	79·2	51·3	57	..	0·03	—0·27
Jubbulpur	30·106	S S E	..	78·9	46·4	81	..	0·60	+0·09
Hoshangabad	30·063	E	4	81·3	57·8	71	..	..	—0·39
Khandwa	30·023	S E	2	86·2	55·6	64	..	0·26	—0·09
Raipur	30·035	N N W	2	81·0	53·8	73	..	1·07	—0·52
Nagpoor	30·035	N N W	3	82·2	55·8	62	..	2·53	+1·74
Amraoti	30·033	E N E	2	84·8	54·9	61	..	1·43	+0·79
Akola	30·042	E S E	4	85·0	56·1	60	..	0·74	—0·08
Surat	30·000	N W	L	91·1	60·9	72	..	0·04	—0·14
Malegaon	30·038	W N W	2	86·9	53·5	61	..	0·72	—0·01
Bombay	29·926	E N E	6	84·9	71·9	79	..	1·25	+0·67
Poona	30·069	Calm.	1	84·0	52·4	73	..	4·46	+3·21
Sholapore	30·050	E N E	8	83·2	51·1	57	..	0·33	+0·39
Ratnagiri	29·982	S E	2	87·4	65·4	53	..	1·38	+0·87
Belgaum	30·015	N E	2	80·8	53·4	58	..	5·05	+3·20
Goa	29·988	E	2	82·0	74·0	93	..	1·76	..
Karwar	29·966	N E	2	85·3	63·5	83	..	2·30	—0·57
Mangalore	29·935	N N E	2	89·8	71·4	77	..	1·31	—2·03
Calicut	29·930	E S E	4	88·3	75·0	77	..	2·90	—2·36
Cochin	29·930	Calm	M	91·3	75·6	79	..	5·40	—2·06
Bangalore	30·026	N E	2	75·7	58·9	81	..	9·62	+5·90
Secunderabad	30·043	Calm.	2	82·7	54·6	60	..	1·67	—0·21
Masulipatam	29·975	N	5	85·1	66·1	77	..	10·46	+3·33
Bellary	30·025	Calm	3	84·5	57·5	68	..	4·51	+2·14
Cuddapah	29·992	E N E	1	87·3	65·5	76	..	2·06	—3·47
Madras	29·937	N N W	12	84·3	73·2	85	..	4·70	—12·39
Coimbatore	29·957	N E	2	86·3	68·8	79	..	0·76	—3·46
Trichinopoly	29·912	N N W	5	91·1	69·8	72	..	5·01	—0·62
Negapatam	29·897	N N W	8	82·5	73·3	85	0.03	15·55	—2·82
Colombo (27th).	29·971	N N E	4	86·0	72·0	75	0·46	10·65	—2·68

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid in the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and also locally at Malegaon and Bangalore and brisk in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The relative distribution shows an area of high pressure at Jubulpore and an area of low pressure at Negapatam. The baric gradients to the southwards of latitude 16° are steep, and the isobars indicate the existence of a barometric depression very near and to the east-south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. Pressure is below the normal average everywhere, the [illegible] Peninsula. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while over the rest of the country north-easterly, south-easterly and north-westerly currents generally prevail. The force has been strong at Madras and Negapatam, fresh at Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Goa, and generally light elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 14 miles per hour at Madras and 8 at Delhi and Bombay. The maximum temperature is generally above the average in several districts, except at most stations in the Bombay Presidency where there is a trifling deficiency. The highest maximum was 91° at Surat. Nights are more or less cool in Berar, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Mangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Jubulpore, but in all other places they are hot. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jubulpore (46°). Humidity changes are small and irregular and the skies are partially cloudy in several parts of the Indian region. Very light rain is reported to have fallen at Negapatam, but elsewhere has been nil. A small depression exists very near to the east-south-eastwards of Negapatam, and, as the winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, the weather on and off that coast is likely to become squally and disturbed. This disturbance will probably cause showery and cloudy weather in the south of the Peninsula and in the neighbouring seas.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th November, 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·919
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	65·1
Relative humidity

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1890.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTION SALE of 1,000 packages of wet-dates at Carnac Bunder, opposite to the Godown of British India Steam Navigation Company.
MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December, at 3 o'clock at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana, and on account and risk of whom it may concern.—
1,000 packages of wet-dates arrived in the steamer Pemba, from Bushora, marked E H A.
The purchaser shall pay 25 per cent. deposit money on the lot being knocked down to his name and the remainder of the money to be paid, and the goods cleared within 2 days.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, December, 2, 1890. Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.

SATURDAY'S telegrams, which came tardily to hand owing to the breakdown of the Indo-European Line, advised a further advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 96½ ; the market rate of discount having been put down to the same extent, making it 4⅛ per cent., both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 48⅛d. per oz. ; and Rupee Paper advanced ⅛ per cent. in each denomination, at £81 and £84 respectively. In New York there was a further advance in the metal of ⅝ cent. at 106⅞, Exchange on London being unaltered. A lakh of special Council Bills were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 6 9-16d., and a like amount to Madras at 1s. 6⅛d., the higher rate showing a further advance of 1-16d. on the highest price previously attained since the last regular Biddings ; and the Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., say, to 1s. 6¼d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95 ; Exchange on London was a centime higher at fcs. 25·27.

Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher both on the spot and to arrive at 3d. per quarter ex-quay. The Wheat Market was unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull on Saturday afternoon, and Surats and Arrivals quiet, the total sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, of which 600 were East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower for the nearer deliveries, and 1-64d. higher in the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. In New York the staple was virtually unchanged in value, the spot price of Mid.-Uplands being still 9 7-16 cents, and February Futures a cent lower, at 9·37 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 46,000 bales, going against 45,000 bales on the corresponding day last year before, and 29,000 bales in 1888.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	...Inc.	Rs.	1,09,167
" " Branches	.... "	"	6,53,136
Other Deposits	..... "	"	19,51,930
Government Securities	.....Dec.	"	5,00,914
Loans	.....Dec.	"	1,95,944
Bills Discounted	.....Inc.	"	624,417
Cash with other Banks	.....Dec.	"	39,853
Cash and Currency Notes	.....Inc.	"	28,99,501

The quiet state of business generally which continues to prevail in this city is again emphasized by the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank up to Saturday afternoon, which discloses a further increase in the Cash Balance of close upon 30 lakhs since the previous Saturday, the balance now standing at some 582¼ lakhs. The increase in Private Deposits was not much more than half of what it had been in the week before ; while Loans had diminished to a much smaller extent ; and the increase in Bills Discounted was much less ; but the net falling off in trade requirements was represented by nearly 15½ lakhs, the difference between this amount and the total increase in the Balance being accounted for by a material accession to Government Deposits, and to Government Securities realized.

COTTON has been steadier in tone to-day than it closed at last week ; but only a small business has been done, chiefly in ready cotton of the new crop, and on the bases of previous quotations. About 1,500 bales in the aggregate have changed hands, consisting of a few hundred bales each of Bengals at Rs. 161-4 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 178½-80½ ; and Hingunghat, at Rs. 205½-7, together with smaller parcels of Khanghaum, at Rs. 182 ; Akola, at Rs. 180½ ; Dhulia, at Rs. 173¾ ; Oojein, at Rs. 170 ; Akola and Ginned, at Rs. 174-85½ ; and Pachora, at Rs. 173½. A little old Dharwar was also taken at Rs. 168¼ ; and Joria, at Rs. 147-51 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business in this market has been again on a very small scale to-day, and the feeling has been quiet ; but prices are unaltered, all round.

SEEDS also have been quiet with hardly any change in our quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,512	bales.
Wheat	31,458	cwt.
Linseed	8,513	"
Gingelly	7,988	"
Ground Nuts	646	"

FREIGHTS are dull in the absence of Demand, nothing further having been done to-day to test quotations.

EXCHANGE was steady at opening this morning, and Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 6 11-16d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 7⅛d. for ready Bills ; but Calcutta having come very quiet, rates here declined 1-16d., and a further fall to the same extent afterwards took place, the market closing with an easy feeling at our quotations. Some Bank Paper has been placed during the day, though there has been no great demand for it ; and few Merchants' Bills have been offering. We quote forward Bank Demand, for January delivery, at 1s. 6 11-16d., and for March, at 1s. 6 15-16d., and Credits 1s. 7 3-16d. for January, and 1s. 7⅛d. for February ; and ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 6 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 6 ⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 6 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	.....1s. 7d.	"
Francs do.	.....2·00	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day having been the monthly settling day, there has been some animation in the market, and the ready rate for Four per cents. at one time touched 103⅝ ; but 103 9-16 was the closing price for cash, and 103½ for the January account, in a strong market. 106¾ is now the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The market for Mill Scrip has been quiet to-day, and our previous quotations stand on this and other lines. Bombay-Burma Trading have improved to the extent of Rs. 125 in the first issue.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.
The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here this morning.
The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 29.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, DEC. 1.
The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior, from Bombay, arrived on the 28th ultimo.

PENANG, DEC. 1.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Melpomene, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 1.
Mail steamer Natal from China and Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. Labourdonnais, having left Kurrachee on the night of the 30th ultimo, is due here on the afternoon of Tuesday (the 2nd inst.).
The s.s. Roumania left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 28th November.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Communication with British Guiana cut off by failure of cable Trinidad-Demarara.
Communication with Central and South America via the Galveston route cut off by failure of cable Salina Cruz-Libertad. Telegrams for Guatemala and places south of Guatemala must be charged for at rates via Key West.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PANTER—November 7, at Eaton Cottage, near Sholing Station, Southampton, wife of Rev C E Panter, MA, Chaplain, H M S Malabar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREW—MOORE—Nov 5, at St John's, Paddington, James Andrew, Madras Civil Service, to Araminta Caroline, widow of Pierce W Moore, Madras Civil Service, and daughter of H E Lieut-Gen von Schmeling, Imperial German Army.
BROOKES—MOCKETT—Nov 10, at St Luke's, Westbourne-park, G D Hall, son of late Lieut-Col W Brookes, formerly Town Major of Dublin, to Blanche Margarita Julia, widow of late A Mockett, of Munzerabad, Mysore.
BRUCKWILDER—TRONSON—Nov 10, at Saint Mary of the Angels', Bayswater, William Bruckwilder, of Rotterdam, to Minnie Vyolet, daughter of late Maj-Gen R N Tronson, Bengal Staff Corps.
GILES—MERRIMAN—Nov 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Wandsworth, Capt W Giles, 21st Punjab In, son of late Ven Archdeacon Giles, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire, to Engenia, daughter of Gen. C. J. Merriman C. S. I. late Royal Engineers.
HILTON-HIGGINS—Nov 3, at Streatham Parish Church, John Edward, son of late Edward Hilton, of Darwen, Lancashire, to Reca, daughter of Andrew C B. Higgins, CIE, Col 1st P V R C, Lahore, India.
LIDIARD—FULLER—Nov 11, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, H Lidiard, of Clanricarde-gardens, W, son of J Lidiard, of Clapham-common, to Kate Mary Lina, daughter of Mrs Fuller, of Westbourne-terrace, and late Maj R A Fuller, Royal Artillery, Director of Public Instruction for the Punjaub.
MONIER-WILLIAMS—LITTLEJOHN—Nov 11, at St Peter's, Cranley-gardens, S W, M S F Monier-Williams, M A, son of Sir M Monier-Williams, K C I E, to Florence I Littlejohn, daughter of late F Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, New York, and cousin of Rt Rev A N Littlejohn, D D, Bishop of Long Island, U S A.
WATKIN—WRIGHT—Nov 5, at Hove Parish Church, Brighton, Charles Robert G Watkin, Retired Maj Indian Army, son of late Maj-Gen G Watkin, to Helen, daughter of late William Wright, Eyston Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

BIRD—Oct 31, at Cobham, Virginia, U S A, R Bird, M D, Deputy Surg-Gen, Bengal, Retired.
CALEY—Nov 11, at Hyde-park, Margaret Catherine Caley, widow of Maj-Gen H F Caley, H E I C S, aged 87.
CHAPMAN—Oct 12, at North Petherton, Somerset, Lieut-Gen A A Chapman, formerly 48th Regt, and latterly Colonel commanding 2nd Batt 18th Royal Irish, aged 69.
FRASER—Oct 11, at the residence of his daughter, 16, Holland Park, Kensington, William Fraser, Lieutenant, Madras Army, Retired List, aged 65.
MACLEAN—Nov 8, at Westbourne-terrace, Charles Lionel Maclean, of Bundara, Koppa, India, son of late John George Maclean, aged 29.
MULLINS—Nov 5, at Queen Anne's Mansions, Thomas Lee Mullins, Manager of the London Branch of the Queensland National Bank, and late of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, aged 53.
SCHANK—Nov 9, at St Leonard's Edith Henrietta, daughter of late A Schank, of Castlerig and Gleniston, co Fife, Bengal Civil Service.
SWINTON—Nov 8, at Tudor Villa, Bedford, William Henry Swinton, H E I C S, son of the late Capt A Swinton, of Warsash, Hants, J P and D L, aged 81.
THACKER—Nov 11, in London, John Thacker, son of Maj-Gen J Thacker, of Toronto, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 39.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

SOUTER—November 1, at Shanghai, North China, the wife of Mr. Frank T. E. Souter (eldest son of the late Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E.,) of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLIER—November 6, at Borpukhurie, Bishnauth, the wife of T E Collier, of a daughter, prematurely still-born.
ELKINGTON—November 23, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Surgeon H P Elkington, Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AGABEG—AGABEG—November 15, at St Paul's Church, Asansole, by the Rev J Ellis, Edger Clarence Agabeg, youngest surviving son of the late A L Agabeg, Esq., of Calcutta, to Aline Agatha, only daughter of the late Paul Agabeg.
CAMPBELL—STERN—November 25, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by the father of the bride, Alexander Campbell, Forest Department, to Wilhelmina Marie, third daughter of the Rev H Stern, C M S.

DEATHS.

GORDON—November 26, at Trimulgherry, of pneumonia, Constance, the beloved wife of Surgeon P C H Gordon, Medical Staff.
MINNIKEN—November 22, at Simla, Marjorie Williams, the infant daughter of George and Harrietta Minniken, aged 15 months.
ROBINSON—November 26, Charles Frederick, infant son of Captain C T Robinson, R A, aged 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1890.

THE correspondence which has passed between the Supreme and the Bombay Governments in reference to the University Bill has been circulated amongst the Senate, and will come before that body at its meeting next Saturday week. It will then be proposed that a committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Theodore Cooke, the Hon. Mr. Latham, Dr. Hojel, Professor Apte, and the heads of the colleges in Bombay, be appointed to consider the criticisms of the two Governments upon the Bill. From one point of view the most interesting paragraph in the letter of the Government of Bombay is the last, in which care is taken to indicate that it is only "a majority of the present Government of Bombay" who are of opinion that, subject to the remarks contained in the letter, the Bill is "a proper object for discussion in the Legislative Council." Another point to be noted is that Government are careful to point out that the views of "the present Government" and those of the late Governor of Bombay in Council" are not quite the same thing. It has never been a secret that the power working within the Executive Council against the Bill was the present Judicial Member. Lord Reay plainly stated so, early in the present year, at the time it was notified to the Senate that the Government were not in favour of its being proceeded with. There is no mystery, then, as to whom the minority consists of when we are told that it is only a majority of the Council who recognize in the Bill a fit subject—"object" the Government prefer to call it—for discussion by the Legislature. Apparently, then, Sir Raymond West, who has always refused to have anything to do with the measure since the profane hands of the Senate marred and mutilated the features which it had when it left his hands, will hold aloof to the end. At present, it is difficult to do much more than review the points of criticism which are brought forward in the correspondence now before the Senate. It will be remembered that in the closing weeks of Lord Reay's administration, Government intimated to the Senate that in their opinion the measure, as it had been changed by that body, ought not to be proceeded with. The reasons for this belief were set forth, and at the time they were held to be singularly irrelevant and inadequate. The "extreme delicacy" of the task, and the difficulty of introducing organic changes in the constitution of a corporation, were amongst the platitudes on which an excuse for leaving things alone was based. We stated at the time that some of the phrases employed by Government were so oracular that it was a pity that the Chancellor and Sir Raymond West would not appear before the Senate to expound and defend them. A letter from Mr. Lee-Warner of the 16th of July of the present year goes far to supply the information which they might have given. In the first place, the late Government were impressed by the great diversity of opinion between the Syndicate and the Senate. They looked upon the Syndics, who were elected by the Senate, as "possessing a peculiarly representative character, and as best qualified by their experience and ability to take the lead in the direction of reforms." Having, therefore, to choose between the Bill as drafted by the Vice-Chancellor of the time, in consultation with the Syndicate, and the Bill as the Senate had amended it, the Government stood by the Syndicate, which it is quite permissible to speak of as the same thing as standing by Sir Raymond West. They seem to have hoped that time and fuller discussion would give an opportunity for "an arrangement more satisfactory to all parties being arrived at." The famous Section XIII. was peculiarly objectionable to Government. Whereas the original Bill had carefully guarded the selection of Fellows, insisting that they should be holders of well-known degrees of British universities, the Senate so recast the section as to leave it to the University itself from time to time to draw up a list of "recognised" institutions whose graduates should be eligible for fellowships—a choice that will entail disputes, we are told, and will require an appraisement of the value of different degrees that seemed to Government full of difficulty. That the criticisms of the late Government upon the amended Bill were not wanting in the element of imaginativeness may be inferred from the fact that Lord Reay and his colleagues saw their way to the admission of a professor of gymnastics under the Senate's version of the section. They even went so far as to suggest—with not much regard for the fact that even a professor costs money—that "by means of a lavish creation of professors, and by a skilful use of the cumulative vote under Section XV., it would be possible for a single institution, or for a combination of institutions united in interests, to gain an unfair advantage and to disturb the proper balance of representation in the University." It is chiefly to the purpose now to remark, however, that the Supreme Government concur with Lord Reay in thinking that the section as originally drafted was preferable to the same section as recast by the Senate. The latter, they hold, introduces a large number of indefinite and foreign qualifications for nomination, which appears to the Viceroy to be ill-suited to the circumstances of the case, and to conduce to difficulties hereafter. The Local Government objected to the substitution by the Senate of the cumulative vote for the "one man one vote" principle of the original measure. The Senate had made this amendment, it will be remembered, in the belief that it was necessary to secure the representation of minorities, and from that point of view doubtless a good deal might be said for the change. The Government of India, however, regard this as a very questionable arrangement, and they concur with the late Government in thinking it better to limit the number of votes to be given to any one candidate to one. Lastly, there was Section XX. which as proposed originally would have made the University, the late Government thought, an organization with an energetic centre connecting all the colleges as members in vital relation to it and to each other. "It provided for an influx and efflux of influence. The University, as a whole constituted of its various parts, was to control each of them by its aggregate enlightenment and force of will. Room for expansion was provided by a gradual process through the institution of University Professorships, and of licensed teachers into a teaching University." In the Senate it was felt that the proposal to empower the University to exercise disciplinary power over the institutions affiliated with it would tend to an undesirable centralization. The present Government of Bombay—who it may be here stated endorse their predecessor's preference of Section XIII. in its original form—differ from them in regard to Section XX. They hold that the proposals of the Syndicate would result in undue centralization. The Syndicate's Bill provides that the Senate may decide what courses of instruction are to be given by institution professors and teachers professing to instruct candidates for a degree. Lord Harris and his colleagues—or rather the majority of them—hold that their responsibility "would altogether overload the shoulders of the Senate, even if it were necessary for the Senate to reserve a safeguard of this wholesale character. It appears to be the part of a University to decide upon what it considers a sufficient literary test for a degree by selecting subjects and imposing regulations as to the testing of efficiency by fixing the numbers of marks necessary for qualification. By reserving this power to itself the institution that grants degrees has ample means for directing into the grooves it thinks best the literary genius and diligence which aim at the reward it offers." The Government agree with the present Governor in Council in preferring the Senate's version of Section XX. to the Syndicate's, which latter they hold places a too great responsibility on the Senate. Lastly the local Government now hold—and the Supreme Government agree with them—that the reservations in Section XXIV. of the Senate's draft, that the Senate is to lay down a course of instruction which the candidate must show that he has completed, is a function which is unnecessary for a body having the full power possessed by the University as regards the determination of adequate literary tests to take upon itself. Subject to the considerations thus laid down Government think that the Bill may be proceeded with. We have contended ourselves with little beyond a mechanical summary of the correspondence between the two Governments, but it will be seen that it deserves careful consideration at the hands of the Senate. The Committee whom it is proposed to nominate is a strong one ; its members have for the most part shown a keen interest in the well-being of the University, and they may be trusted to give sound advice to the Senate as to the best way of making use of the opportunity given them by the practicable spirit shown by the present Governor in Council to give effect to the principle that, as stated in Mr. Lee-Warner's letter, "the time has arrived when the University may be given a share in the election of its own fellows, and enlarged powers in regard to education and the conduct of examination."

THE suggestions that have been made in our columns for the utilization of the Rajkumar Colleges as institutions preparatory to military service have been widely commented upon—sometimes with approval, but in the one conspicuous case in which approval has been withheld, with an inadequate appreciation of what the proposals really were. It is not, for instance, a part of our correspondent "Malawa Shree's" scheme that a lot of uneducated boys shall be turned loose into a troop of their own in the Central India Horse. Residence at one of the Rajkumar Colleges is, in his project, an essential condition precedent to entrance into the special Kumars' troop, which it is suggested should be attached to that fine body of cavalry. Our correspondent argued that in this way a sure supply of well-educated and thoroughly-trained native officers would be provided for the army, and that useful employment would be provided for the younger sons of princely families. The *Pioneer* hardly does justice to this statement when it says :—"Where the education and training would come in is not very apparent, for each cadet is to enlist as an ordinary sowar, and the troop, it is to be noted, is not to have the advantage of instruction and guidance by a British Officer." The education would come in, of course, before the Kumar joined his troop. It would be necessary to catch him young, but not so young that he would not have acquired the modicum of education which is expected of his class. As we have pointed out, this does not mean much. All that is looked for at present is that the student shall have acquired a grammatical knowledge of his own language, with a little arithmetic, and not more English than is good for him. The scheme would give the Kumar who aspires to a military career not less education at all events than he gets now as a preliminary to a return to idleness and mischief in the home of his fathers. No doubt it might be necessary to modify the curriculum for the benefit of these young men, but the modification would be in the direction of an addition to rather than a deduction from the present school programme. Our contemporary's criticisms seem to savour of impatience, and are not even stronger for a too evident desire to pronounce against the scheme on points of detail. We do not know that it is of the essence of the plan drawn up by "Malawa Shree" that there should be only one native officer in direct command of the troop. It is open to discussion, indeed, whether the Kumars' troop should be under the command of a native officer at all, and to condemn it as impracticable because something is possibly to be said against it at that point is not a little precipitate.

IN their recent letter to the local administrations on the question of the assaying of silver plate from England, the Government of India ask how far the effect of the abolition of the duty has affected the exports of silver ware. We believe that the answer will be that the effect has been very slight indeed. In England, however, it has been very different, and some have gone so far as to say that the abolition of the duty has simply revolutionised the silversmiths' trade in the United Kingdom. Although the officials of Goldsmiths' Hall are working overtime, they find it impossible to keep pace with the plate sent to be marked ; and the same pressure exists at two at least of the assay offices out of London—Birmingham and Sheffield. Trade has not been so brisk for years, and no competent operative silversmith has any difficulty in finding remunerative employment. If that is so, it seems that there is ample room for the extension of the exports of Indian silver ware to England, when the demand for good work seems greater than ever it was. English taste in these matters is apparently more exacting than it was relatively to that which prevails amongst their neighbours. Our London correspondent, writ

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Lord Wenlock has been appointed Governor of Madras.

MR. PARNELL'S POSITION.

Mr. Gladstone believes that though the Parnell Manifesto has widened the gulf separating Mr. Parnell from the Liberals, that the Nationalists remain unsevered therefrom.

The Cork Clergy have passed a Resolution that Mr. Parnell's continued leadership will be disastrous to the interests of the country.

Archbishop Croke has telegraphed to Mr. McCarthy strongly urging Mr. Parnell's retirement.

Mr. Parnell has gone to Cork.

LETTER FROM MR. MORLEY.

A letter from Mr. John Morley states that in offering the Secretaryship of Ireland to Mr. Parnell he wished to discover for Mr. Gladstone if Mr. Parnell still held to the self-denying declaration he made in 1880.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Malabar arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 21st instant, left here for Aden at 6 a.m. to day, twelve hours late, having been blocked in the Canal.

THE MADRAS GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

Lord Connemara has asked the Secretary of State to be relieved of his office as soon as possible.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

H. E. Lord Connemara has handed over charge of the Government to the Honourable Mr. Garstin, officiating Senior Member of Council, this afternoon, and leaves India on Sunday next.

The Honourable Mr. Stokes, Senior Member of Council, is due here on the 24th instant, from England. An intricate question may arise, if the Hon. Mr. Stokes arrives before Lord Wenlock, as to whether he shall relieve the Hon. Mr. Garstin.

Lord Connemara moved from Madras to Guindy on Saturday. All marks of respect hitherto shown him as Governor will be continued until he leaves.

THE MADRAS HEALTH SOCIETY.

The inaugural meeting of the Madras Health Society, which has found many supporters, was held this evening, Sir Charles Lawson presiding.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

Owing to rain the second phase of the Attock operations had to be abandoned.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Police Commission will hold two more meetings here this week, and then adjourn till January.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

On Sunday afternoon H. E. the Viceroy left Agra for Fatehpore-Sikri.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO NAWAB ABDOOL LATIFF KHAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 1.

A grand feast was given last night at the ballroom, Busheerbagh Palace, to Nawab Abdul Latiff Khan, by Mahomedan gentlemen here, by public subscription. The *elite* of Mahomedan society, numbering 100 persons, were present. After dinner Moulvi Mehdi Ali, in proposing the health of the guest, made a long and most telling speech, dwelling upon the chief events of the Nawab's public life and successful career. The Nawab, in returning cordial thanks for the great honor done him by the leaders of the Hyderabad society, delivered a most eloquent and exhaustive address in Urdu, occupying full two hours, dealing with the important question of Mahomedan education and improvement throughout India. The gentlemen present cheered him repeatedly and expressed their hearty thanks for his treating them to a most interesting discourse. The Nawab has during his twelve days' stay, been separately fêted and feasted by all the leading noblemen of Hyderabad, both Mahomedan and Hindu, and has, moreover, been entertained at the Nizam Club and the Hindu Social Club. He leaves to-morrow for Calcutta *via* Bombay.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Mr. Gantz has accepted the offer of the chair at the forthcoming Congress.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASIK, Dec. 1.

At a large and influential meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha held yesterday, Messrs. Parashram Vishnu Yogi, Janardhan Raghunath Nimbkar, Purshotum Balvant Bhagwat, Gangadhar Narsinha Ketkar, Wamonrao Balkrishna Ranade, Anant Raoji Kavale, and Ganesh Raoji Kshirsagar were unanimously chosen delegates to attend the ensuing Congress at Calcutta.

RAMPUR, Dec. 1.

Twelve delegates to the coming Congress were duly elected for Rajshahi at Bauleah yesterday at a public meeting, presided over by the Municipal chairman. The meeting dispersed with three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	4 1-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. "	84
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	48⅞

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The following notification of the Political Department, dated Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1890, was issued yesterday:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay by train on Tuesday, the 2nd December, 1890, at 6-30 p.m. (Madras time). His Excellency will alight at the Victoria Terminus, of the G. I. P. Railway, where a guard-of-honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery on the following morning.

The heads of departments are requested to be present.

By Order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

The last week of the hounds was at Parla. The gathering at the cross roads was not quite so large as we have frequently seen in former years, but a goodly company joined us after crossing the railway line, they having passed the night at that excellent institution, "The Jackal Club," so that by the time the Master threw off, the field numbered about thirty sportsmen, all of whom must have been pleased at having turned out, as the morning proved a most enjoyable one, with a couple of excellent runs, the former ending with a kill, although in the latter the jackal just saved his brush by taking refuge in one of the many subterranean passages connected with the Marole caves.

Our first jack was found shortly after crossing the railway line at Parla, and after the usual rough and tumble galop across the far side of the Melon Ground, turned suddenly right handed, thus letting up some of the stragglers, as owing to the pace at which the hounds went away, there was a very decided tail to the field before much country was covered. The pace continued good up Kaleena Hill, and all were in hopes that our jack, who seemed to be a stiff sort of a customer would sink the Hill and get out into the open on the other side. He did his best, but was evidently headed back by villagers working in the fields, and trying to double back met his fate, after giving us a fast galop of about fifteen minutes. A move was then made for Saar Hill, near which those who had second horses out had them posted, and after the changes have been made the Master drew the covert at the foot of the Hill, which is very thick this year. In fact, the country is still uncommonly blind and most trying to those whose nerves are getting a bit shaky, from too long a residence in the country or from sitting up too late, studying or otherwise, the night before hunting. However, this must be said that the rising generation of foxhunters in Bombay do not appear to suffer from want of nerve or dash—*au contraire*. Would it not be better for some of you, my young friends, to ride with just a leetle, a *very* leetle, less dash at the commencement of a run? It gives the hounds a better chance of getting away, and besides spoiling sport, if a hound is maimed or killed every time we go out, the pack will have dwindled down to very small compass, just at the time when our hunting should be at its best. But to return to our jackal, which was found in, or in the neighbourhood of, the blind nullah, at the foot of Saar Hill, and at right angles with the Vehar pipe. A real good 'un he seemed as he broke away at a pace that made us glad of a slight check crossing the Andheri Road—a check of very short duration, as we were soon hard at it again, over first-rate galloping country right away to the Marole Hills, having once reached which a jackal almost invariably saves his brush. The present instance was no exception to the rule, the hounds hunted him right well, finally running him to ground in the Marole Caves, whence it was impossible to unearth him, and though it is always hard for the hounds to be disappointed of their quarry, still when such is the case it is a satisfaction if the jackal has been one of the straight-going sort, as this undoubtedly was.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

DECEMBER 6TH AND 13TH.

Owners are reminded that entries close to-morrow (Tuesday, Dec. 2) at 4 p.m. For the four "*open*" events fees must accompany entries, which should be sent to the address of the undersigned, from whom prospectuses and all other information may be obtained.

E. LAWRENCE, Bo. C. S., &c., &c.
Joint Hon. Secy.,
Secretariat.

ADDITIONAL EVENTS (REPUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION).

1ST DAY (to be run as race).

Open Pony Stakes, Rs. 49, with starting sweep of Rs. 5 to go to winner. For all Arab ponies 13·3 and under. Weight for age and inches. Half mile.

2ND DAY (to be run as race).

Open Arab Stakes, Rs. 49, with starting sweep of Rs. 5 to go to winner. For all Arab horses. Weight for age. 5 furlongs. Entrance fee for each of these two races Rs. 10. Penalties for previous winners as in prospectus. Animals landed after 1st September 1890 allowed 7lbs.

SIR G. GREAVES' SECOND TOUR.

The following is the programme of Sir G. Greaves' tour in the Bombay and Deesa districts:—

Dec 6th—Leave Poona at 11-30 p m.
Dec 7th—Arrive Bombay at 6-45 a m and leave at 9-37 p m
Dec 8th—Arrive Abu Road at 3-58 p.m
Dec 9th—Leave Abu Road at 9-25 p m.
Dec 10th—Arrive Pahlanpur at 12-5 a m, and leave at 6 a m
Arrive Deesa at 9 a m,
Halt at Deesa.
Dec 11th—Leave Deesa at 4 p m.
Dec 12th—Leave Pahlanpur at 12-5 a m.
Dec 12th—Arrive Ahmedabad at 7-20 a. m, and leave at 9-35 a m.
Arrive Wudwan at 12-35 p. m, and leave at 1-15 p m.
Dec 12th—Arrive Rajkote at 7-35 p m.
Dec 13th—Halt at Rajkote.
Dec 14th—Leave Rajkote at 6 a m.
Arrive Bedi (Jamnagar) at 3 p m.
Dec 15th—Leave Bedi (Jamnagar) at 5 a m.
Arrive Mandvie at 11 a m.
Arrive Bhuj at 5-30 p m.
Dec 16th—Halt at Bhuj.
Dec 17th—Leave Bhuj at 6 a m.
Arrive Mandvi at 11 a m.
Arrive Bedi, Jamnagar, at 7 p m.
Dec 18th—Leave Bedi, Jamnagar, at 6 a m.
Arrive Rajkote at 3 p m.
Dec 19th—Leave Rajkote at 6 a m.
Arrive Wudwan at 12-10 p. m, and leave at 3-50 p m.
Dec 19th—Arrive Ahmedabad at 6-55 p.m.
Dec 20th—Halt at Ahmedabad.
Dec 21st—Halt at Ahmedabad.
Dec 22nd—Leave Ahmedabad at 6-35 a m.
Arrive Baroda at 10-3 a m.
Halt at Baroda.
Leave Baroda at 9-10 p m.
Dec 23rd—Arrive Bombay (Church-gate Street), at 7-5 a m.
Leave Bombay (Victoria Terminus), at 8-30 a m.
Arrive Poona at 3 p m.

A LEADING article appears in a recent number of the *Kuangpao*, which takes a rose-coloured view of the development of manufactures in China. "In the last twenty years China has learnt to turn out steamers, ironclads, torpedoes, and firearms of the best quality, and they even surpass foreign countries in a new rifle they are now making at Shanghai in the arsenal there, the bullet of which will penetrate a steel plate of a quarter of an inch in thickness at 100 feet. It is also proposed that China shall make her own steel, which will be a great saving in many ways. China is now developing its copper mines in Yunnan, iron mines in Kiangsu, and its gold mines in the north; and very shortly China will be independent of foreign countries as far as materials for ironclads and great guns go.

THE KIPLING-HARPER controversy is continued in the *Athenæum* of the 8th inst., which contains a lengthy and bitter "counter-reply" by the aggrieved author. It seems that the £78 was paid by Messrs. Harper for "serial rights only," and that the transgression was in putting the tales in a book—or, in the words of Mr Kipling, "hastily hawking those five stories (and one other thrown in to make bulk), up and down the States in the shape of an unedited, unrevised, unfinished, disorderly abortion of botch-work." "The real trouble," Mr. Kipling points out, "is not with this or that particular picaroon across the water. . . . If Messrs. Harper and Brothers had not taken my stories, some other long or short firm would have done so. Only, a pretentiously moral pirate is rather more irritating than the genuine Paul Jones. The latter, at least, does not waste your time and ink." But whilst one feels sorry for Mr. Kipling, it is evident that squabbles such as this one are inevitable whilst the question of international copyright remains in its present unsatisfactory state.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR is expected to arrive at the Bori Bunder terminus this morning at six o'clock.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREAVES will start on a tour to Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Deesa, and other places in Gujerat, on Sunday next, the 7th instant, returning to Poona on the 21st. It is likely His Excellency will spend Christmas in camp out shooting somewhere near Ahmedabad.

THE troopship Malabar arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay on Sunday.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, accompanied by Fakri Pasha, Minister of Justice, left Cairo on Nov. 7 for Upper Egypt, for the purpose of inspecting the working of all the tribunals, and deciding on the localities for the establishment of summary jurisdiction courts.

THE Cork clergy have passed a resolution expressing the opinion that Mr. Gladstone's continued leadership of the Irish Nationalist party will be disastrous to the interests of the country.

HARRARI BEY has been appointed Controller of Egyptian Government Accounts, *vice* Mr. Milner, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Finance. Mr. Gorst, of the British Agency, has been offered, and has accepted, the post of Controller of Direct Taxes.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has written off the bad debts of his tenants, to the value of four lakhs of rupees, in commemoration of Lord Lansdowne's visit.

AUSTRALIAN papers to hand yesterday confirm the statement that the strike is at an end. The masters have secured a victory, and the men are all returning to work.

THE Amir's attempts to subdue the Kafirs do not, to judge from the accounts which reach the Lahore paper from across the frontier, appear to be meeting with much success, although his troops have the co-operation of the well-known fanatical preacher, Mulla Khalil of Gandoa.

THE Calcutta gold market was depressed on Friday, and there was a general fall in prices. These ruled as follows:—Dumra, As. 13; Sonapet, Re. 1-4; Western Patkoom, As. 9; Pat-Pat, As. 13; Dhadka, As. 14; Bengal Gold and Silver As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 15; Sonakhan, As. 9; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9; Lohardagga, As. 14.

TRIAL by jury, says the *Japan Gazette*, would seem to be within the realm of possibility in Japan ere the lapse of another year—in regard to political crimes at all events. We learn from the *Koron* that its adoption to that degree is advocated by the officials of the Law Bureau of the Cabinet, and that investigation into the system is now being made. The question, it is said, will in all probability be submitted to Parliament.

A TELEGRAM from Lisbon says that the decree opening the Zambesi for free navigation will be promulgated immediately, with a preamble explaining the reasons for this action.

THE cultivation of the cocoa plant, and the manufacture therefrom of the drug known as hydrochlorate of cocaine, is to be tried as an experiment at the Government cinchona plantations in Bengal. The suggestion that it might be advisable to attempt the manufacture of this valuable and costly drug in this country, came some months ago from the authorities at the India Office.

THE duel between M. Deroulede and M. Laguerre occurred on the 18th ult. in the neighbourhood of Charleroi, in Belgium. Four shots were exchanged without any result. On returning to Charleroi the combatants and their seconds were arrested.

SIGNOR CRISPI, addressing his constituents at a banquet given in his honour on Thursday evening (13th ult.), at Palermo, said he had taken no notice of numerous attacks which thoroughly misrepresented him, for he believed that a public man with a clear conscience should proceed straight to his aim, regardless of such insults. He would not fail to devote his life to the defence of his country and his King.

GENERAL VON CAPRIVI made an important speech in the Prussian Diet on the 13th ult., introducing the new financial measures of the Prussian Government. He pointed out that it was now time to atone for the partial neglect of Prussia during the period of what might be called the consolidation of the Empire, and, in conclusion, he called upon his hearers to unite in resisting their common enemy—Social Democracy.

GREAT excitement was caused in Taunton in the early hours of Friday (14th ult.), by a report that another railway accident had occurred only a few miles from the scene of the recent disaster. On inquiry it was found that shortly before 2 a. m., while a goods train was being shunted out of the way of an up fish train at Wellington, the fish train dashed into the rear trucks of the goods train. Several of the latter were thrown off the metals, causing the line to be blocked for a couple of hours. Fortunately no one was injured.

A REUTER'S telegram announces that Lord Wenlock, a comparatively unknown Liberal peer, has been appointed to succeed Lord Connemara as Governor of Madras. Lord Wenlock, who succeeded to the title in 1884, was born in 1849. He had sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Chester for two months in 1880, when he was unseated on petition. He married in 1872 Lady Constance Mary Lascelles, daughter of the fourth Earl of Harewood.

THE Belgian Chambers reopened on the 11th ult. No message from the King was read. M. Warocque, who is the proprietor of large collieries at Mariemont, presented a petition signed by great numbers of miners, asking for a revision of the Constitution and universal suffrage.

A FIRE broke out early on the morning of Nov. 11 at the Madrid Tobacco Factory. After raging several hours it was partially subdued, but was still burning on Tuesday night. The material damage will probably amount to eighty thousand pounds. The Queen of Spain visited the scene of the fire, and has announced her intention of aiding the women and girls, to the number of about six thousand, who are thrown out of employment.

THERE is still no news of the missing Archduke Johann Salvator, who, it has been stated, was joined at La Plata by a Berlin actress named Milli Stubel, whom he is said to have married before sailing.

THE Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General of Ottawa, has written a letter explaining Canada's position with reference to the Irish fugitives. In the event of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien visiting Canada, the Attorney-General says that although it is unlikely that any warrant will be sent from England for their arrest, there are Imperial and Canadian statutes showing that a fugitive from one part of Her Majesty's dominions found in another is liable to be apprehended and returned to the place from which he escaped under an endorsed or provisional warrant.

PRESIDING at an extraordinary meeting on the 13th ult., of several thousands of the Salvation Army, assembled in Exeter Hall, to bid farewell to the mission party about to proceed to India, led by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, General Booth devoted his remarks to "Darkest India." Among the 265,000,000 people of India (he said) the Salvation Army had now 450 officers, and they were increasing at the rate of 150 per annum. They required £10,000 to carry on the work. With the party going to India (the General said) there would be his son, two of his daughters, a son-in-law, a grandson (a babe, whom he exhibited to the meeting), and even his cook and housemaid. The number of persons converted by the Salvation Army in India was 4,670, of whom 3,501 were raw heathens. Among the speakers of the evening was the ex-Buddhist priest, who spoke in Hindostani, Commissioner Tucker acting as interpreter.

THE *Matin* of Nov. 12 says that the official report made by M. Levasseur, liquidator of the Societe des Metaux, shows that notwithstanding the rise in copper the liquidation will be of a disastrous character, the shareholders not receiving anything, and the holders of debentures and mortgages and other creditors only 34 per cent. of the amounts due to them. The final indebtedness is estimated at about 111,000,000fr., and the assets at 38,000,000fr.

AN Imperial decree was issued at Constantinople on Nov. 12 granting the right to construct quays on both shores of the Golden Horn and the harbour, from the dockyard to Topkhane, with the privilege of levying landing and other dues on merchandise, and other valuable rights. The undertaking, says the *Times* correspondent, comprised the expenditure of eight millions, to be provided for by French industry and finance. The work is to be carried out in five years, but will probably require nearly ten. The Government is to receive 10 per cent. of the gross earnings.

A MEETING of the organising committee of the Ninth Oriental Congress was held on Nov. 10 in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. Professor Max Muller, president of the congress, occupied the chair, and there were also present Sir George Birdwood, vice-president; Professors Douglas, Terrien de la Couperie, Morris, and Bendall; the Rev. Dr. Bullinger, Dr. Ginsberg, and Mr. Pinches. A number of letters were read, including those from Professors Dillman, Keunen de Gorje, Buhler, and Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, expressive of satisfaction at Professor Max Muller's acceptance of the presidency of the congress. The date of the congress was, in accordance with the wishes of Orientalists in this country and on the Continent, fixed for 1892; and the presidents and secretaries of all the seven sections were elected. A statement for circulation to the French founders and the signatories, setting forth the recent circumstances connected with the congress and its present position, was considered and ordered to be printed for immediate distribution.

BISHOP LIGHTFOOT'S theological library, which is one of the finest private collections in the world, was bequeathed by him to the Divinity School at Cambridge, and it has just been arranged there. It consists of nearly two thousand volumes, weighing four tons. The remainder of the great Bishop's library was bequeathed to the University of Durham, which has not received such a valuable legacy since the death of President Routh, who left his splendid library (which included a large number of books not to be found even in the Bodleian) to this University, much to the disgust of the Oxford dons.

THE latest example of the fast protected cruiser class of war-ship is a vessel of 3,200 tons, which is now receiving her armament at Elswick, and has been constructed by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. for the Argentine Government. On the results of the steam trials of this vessel, which have just been completed, it is claimed for her that she is the fastest vessel afloat. She has been named the "25 de Mayo," to commemorate the date of the independence of the Republic. She is 325ft long, 43ft. broad, and 16ft. mean draught. Her armament consists of two 21cm. breech-loading guns, eight 12cm. quick-firing guns, 12 3pr. quick-firing guns, and 12l pr. quick-firing guns, all of Elswick make. She is also armed with three 18in. above-water torpedo guns. The trials included a run of six hours' duration with natural draught, and the mean speed during this time, based upon the curve of performance and checked by a number of runs on the measured mile with and against the tide during the six hours, was 21·237 knots, and the mean power developed was nearly 9,000 horses. The machinery throughout the day worked admirably and without a hitch of any kind. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. have in this vessel even exceeded the results obtained in the Italian cruiser Piemonte, which left our waters about eighteen months ago.

DISQUIETING news comes from Central America to the effect that the President of Honduras and his forces, fighting their way through the insurgent troops under General Sanchez, have withdrawn from the capital. Sanchez, it is stated, will form a Government and send representatives to the neighbouring states. On the other hand, a thousand soldiers have been sent from Guatemala to expel him and restore the President. A war on a larger scale is predicted.

ONE of the leading New York clergy, Dr. Parkhurst, has been speaking out pretty plainly as regards the political and social corruption of that city. Shortly before the elections he spoke from the pulpit in this wise:—"He did not believe Sodom was any more wicked than New York, nor as deserving of punishment, because it was not in the blaze of the nineteenth century; and yet the pulpit might denounce the one, but must be silent regarding the other — in other words, might talk of antediluvian iniquity, but must be swept clear of allusion to contemporaneous vice. It was not alone silly, but wicked, to have eyes for the one and not for the other, and for himself he would rather hear on the Tuesday after next that the Tammany candidates had been snowed under than to hear that 20,000 Chinese on the banks of the Yang-tse-Kiang had been converted to Protestantism."

A SORT of ground swell of controversy has followed upon the recent clerical discussion at Manchester upon gambling; nor does it yet show signs of subsiding. One correspondent charges the clergy with being "much addicted to cards." To this he attributes "the ingenuity and astuteness" of their defence of playing for moderate stakes. "Canon Heywood," says this disputant, "was most illogical and inconsistent in his plea for 'threepenny points,' for he maintained that clerical whist-players did not care for the money, though he admitted that the trifling stake gave a zest to the game. How can this be, asks this terribly logical person, if it is not the desire to win the money of other people that adds to the excitement? This correspondent assures us that he has a friend who has "lost a lot of money in playing cards at a whist club, the members of which are chiefly clergymen." Another correspondent, signing himself "A Layman," is inclined to think that the root of the evil is to be found in church lotteries. Not a year, he says, passes without his receiving a packet of tickets for an annual lottery from one section of the Church. "Almost every week," he continues, "we see advertisements of bazaars got up by this or that church or chapel, and of course under the direct sanction of the clergy of the place, in which it is perfectly well known that the offering of prizes to induce people to stake their money against one another in the hope on the part of each one getting more than his money's worth at the expense of his fellows, is employed to get off the goods and to get in the cash." To be just, it is not only "Layman" who holds these views, for the Bishop of Manchester at a recent conference distinctly declared himself opposed to the excitement of dips in the wheel and the lucky bag, even when they are associated with church bazaars.

IT is so many years since Lord Young was in the House of Commons—Lord Advocate in Mr. Gladstone's Government—that his name is unfamiliar to the present House. But some there be who remember the good things he used to say, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He maintains the reputation on the judicial bench in Edinburgh, whence, the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* hears a capital story about him. One day he was sitting in the Court of Appeal with another Judge, also a tolerably big man. It is necesary before a Court of Appeal can be formed that three judges shall sit. On this occasion another Judge of remarkably diminutive proportions was brought in and took his seat on the bench. Lord Young has a habit, much regretted at the Scottish Bar, of constantly interrupting counsel—a habit which is, indeed, not confined to the Scottish bench. He was unusually provocative on this occasion, to the evident annoyance of the little gentleman who had been brought in to make the quorum. After standing it as long as he could, his diminutive lordship observed in his blandest tones, "Perhaps now we may have the advantage of hearing the counsel." Lord Young said nothing, but the way he glared on his colleague showed how sharply he felt the reproof. When the case was over, the judges left the bench. Lord Young in passing said to a learned friend, in a voice audible all over the court, "At one time it used to be necessary that we should have three Judges to form a quorum; now it appears that two and a little bit will do."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

M. A. DEGREE.

The result of the examinations for the M. A. degree was announced last evening. Out of fifteen candidates, the following two passed in the Second Class:—Michael Dunn in Languages, and Chundulal Dyabhai Kankodivala in Physics and Chemistry.

LL. B. DEGREE.

The result of the examination was declared last evening. Out of ninety-three candidates, the following 39 have passed—2 in the First Class and 37 in the Second Class Matubhai Kasanbhai is awarded the Judge Spencer Prize and the Arnold Scholarship.

First Class.—Atmaram Bhukhanvala, Matubhai Kasanbhai; and Mus, Nanabhai Hormusjee.

Second Class.—Apte, Mahadev Krishna; Apte, Raghunath Narayan; Arur, Shivrao Narayan; Banaji, Rastamji Ratanji; Bangalor, Ramanna; Batliboi, Ardesar Framji; Bhide, Krishnaji Narayan; Boyce, Bomanji Rastamji; Chavbal, Nilkanth Bhaskar; Chokshi, Manchhubhai Narsidas; Chirmule, Vasudev Ganesh; Dalal, Kashidas Narandas; Damle, Mahadev Gangadhar; Devrukhkar, Narayan Sadashiv; Gangoli, Krishnarao Manjunathaya; Gogte, Raghunath Bhikaji; Joshi, Narhar Balkrishna; Joshipara, Manirai Trikamrai; Kalyanpurkar, Visveshvar Venkatesh; Koyaji, Hormazdyar Kavarji; Koyaji, Koyaji Nasarvanji; Kulkarni, Eknath Subrao; Lala, Chandiram Gianchand; Nadgonda, Nilkanthrao Annarao; Nimachvala, Jehangir Dorabji; Patvardhan, Damodar Ganesh; Patvari, Ranchhodlal Vandravandas; Pradhan, Vinayakrao Harishankar; Raymond, Edward; Reporter, Edalji Darashah; Reuben, Ezra; Shah, Mahasukh Narsidas; Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai; Shukla, Jivanlal Mohanlal; Vakil, Chunilal Harilal; Vijayakar, Narayan Moroji; and Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderao.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF RUSSIAN GIRLS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent MacDermott of the A Division, charged on remand Boris Masovir, a Russian Jew, aged 24 years, with kidnapping and importing into Bombay for illicit purposes two Russian girls, named Frieda and Goetal Garbalevsky, contrary to the provisions of Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code.

His Worship having read the opinion of the Advocate General,

Superintendent MacDermott said, that it would be useless to proceed with the case in the face of that opinion as there was no jurisdiction, and it was on this ground that the police withdrew the charge. He had been directed to ask his Worship to be so good as to warm the prisoner against interfering with the two girls, one of whom was a minor within the jurisdiction of that Court, and to inform him that he would be dealt with very severely if he should do so as he was now in British jurisdiction.

The Magistrate; Which is the minor?

Superintendent MacDermott: Goetal, the younger of the two girls. Frieda said she was 24 years of age. She made this statement when she was under the influence of these people. The girls have been removed by their cousin to the Prince of Wales Hotel, where they are now engaged as barmaids. I would also like to state to the Court that the police took action upon the verbal complaints of the cousin of the girls and the written statement of their aunt from Port Said. We were bound to take action in this case on these grounds.

The Magistrate: Well this case is then withdrawn and the prisoner discharged as the police declined to interfere in the matter. He is warned that if he now breaks the law he will be severely punished.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAH OF IDAR.

H. H SIR KESARISINGHJI, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Idar, arrived at Grant Road station yesterday morning, at six o'clock, by the ordinary mail train from the north. His Highness was accompanied by the following members of his staff:—Messrs. Hurilal Hamutram, the Naib Dewan, Hohun Lal, Dulput Singji, Chunilal Sarabhai, the late dewan, some other officials, and a retinue of 50 followers, although a second batch of 150 are on their way. His Highness was met on the platform by Mr. Logan, C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, who shook hands with and led him to a chair on the carpetted platform. Among the native gentlemen present were:—Messrs. Manassukharina S. Tripathi, the agent for the Idar State, Dhuramsi Morarji Shribomdas, Mungaldas Mutubrai, Panalal Pomunbhund, the Honourable Mr. Kadir Govishram Kureembhai, Gelabhai Huridas Namodar, Tapidas Damodar Kakurshi Murji, Vuramudas Purashotum, Peer Mahomed, Sait Virchund Dupchund, and others. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 150 rank and file of the Marine Battalion (21st Regment Bombay Native Infantry) paraded under the orders of Subedar Surucknack Buganack, in the station compound with the Regimental colors and band. The City Police Inspector Hiscocks regulated the traffic outside up to the Grant Road Bridge, and the Railway Police under Inspector Manocksha presented order inside. While seated on the platform some of the native gentlemen in waiting put garlands of flowers around the necks of his Highness and Mr. Logan, presented them with bouquets and sprinkled them with rose water, after which Mr. Logan escorted his Highness to his carriage, which Mr. Logan entered after his Highness and accompanied by the State Agent and another native gentleman drove off. H. E. the Governor's body-guard rode in front of the carriage and his Highness's postillions followed behind. His Highness drove off to Rubji Modi's bungalow, at Malabar Hill, where it is expected he will reside till the end of the year.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S Cotton circular dated Hongkong Nov. 13th says:—

The agreement which the Indian merchants have made between themselves for conducting the trade in cotton and cotton yarn on a sound basis, and which fixes the time within which these commodities are to be cleared by the Chinese buyers and contains other provisions relevant to the business, has come into force from the 1st instant, and all of them are determined to stick to it firmly and carry it out conscientiously. Under the old system, the buyers had it all their own way, and cleared the goods at their own sweet will and convenience, and sellers had to put up with many disadvantages and irregularities. Contracts made previous to this month under which large quantities of yarn and cotton still remain uncleared, are not affected by the new agreement. As buyers must forego all the undue advantages and facilities which they hitherto enjoyed, they have formed a combination and have determined not to accept the new terms. They have published a protest in English, in which they have made certain counter-proposals, which being unreasonable, are not accepted by the merchants. In anticipation of the agreement coming into force the Chinese dealers made large purchases on the 30th and 31st October of superior and suitable qualities of yarn, both from spot cargo and goods to arrive, the demand running chiefly on Nos. 10s, and 12s. Sellers freely meeting offers and showing much impatience to realize, prices have remained unchanged, and in some instances concessions have been made. The dealers continue to make purchases from two or three English firms, who, though approving of the action of the merchants, have not signed the new agreement, as they have been all along selling yarn under their own specific forms of contracts, which are almost on the same lines as those adopted under the new system. One or two small buyers who are outside the Chinese confederacy, have purchased small lot of yarn on contracts passed under the new system. The bulk of the limited business of the fortnight was done during the first three or four days, after which, small sales of a retail character were reported, and latterly the market has been quite at a stand still. A limited business has been done in special suitable chops of No. 20s. at a decline of about 50 cents on previous quotations; and small sales of desirable threads of No. 16s. are reported at previous rates. More has been done in good and suitable qualities of Nos. 10s. and 12s than in any other counts, and previous prices have been maintained. Nos. 6s. and 8s. have been offered on very cheap terms without leading to business of any importance. Other outside and higher counts continue neglected. Complete stagnation has prevailed in the Japan market—total sales of the fortnight aggregating to about 150 bales. During the fortnight arrivals 8,425 bales, sales 4,789 bales. Shipments to Coast Port 1,996 bales; and unsold stocks 29,828 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 2,672 bales for Shanghai 7,200 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a steady demand at previous rates for suitable qualities. The market in Shanghai has been very active owing to large purchases for the Northern Ports, which will soon close to trade for the winter; and about 7,000 bales have been sold during the fortnight. Nos. 16s. and 20s having attracted greater attraction than the lower counts. There has been no improvement in prices owing to heavy stocks, and willingness of holders to make concessions in prices with a view to clear off their stocks.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, K. M. Shroff, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE WATER-SUPPLY AT KIKA STREET.

Dr. B. F. Shroff resumed the debate on Sir Henry Morland's motion moved at the last meeting to record the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—"That, with reference to petition from Mr. Vanmalidas Jeewandass Ghandy, on the subject of water-supply to the residents of Kika Street, it be brought to the notice of the Corporation that the applicant was informed by the Commissioner, on the 1st instant, that a main is to be laid shortly, and that the Commissioner now report that the work will be carried out during the current year. The Committee beg to add that they have requested the Secretary to see that such petitions as required to be stamped, are so stamped as required by the Court Fees Act, and, further, that all such similar documents are written in intelligible language, and that, in the event of those requirements not being fulfilled, the petitions should be returned to the petitioners."

Dr. Shroff remarked that the complaints as to the inadequacy of the water-supply in the city were universal. At present water could not be forced higher than the third floor, and in the native town, where the people lived in buildings of four and five stories, the lack of an efficient water-supply was a great hardship. What, he asked, was the use of their storing water at Vehar, Tulsi, Bhundarwara, and Malabar Hill, if it could not be forced to a height sufficient to supply the whole of the city. He had been informed by the department that they could not give any assistance in the difficultly, and they must wait until the Tansa water was available. He would certainly look to some other measure than the mere change of mains to get over the difficulty. For instance, the water used for the roads might be cut off and some other source of supply found for that purpose. The Commissioner would inform the Corporation whether that was practicable or not, but he would favour any such scheme, even if it had to be carried out at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Dr. Shroff also pointed out that the supply to the public gardens might be curtailed. He did not wish to be considered an enemy of such desirable places of recreation, but sanitation demanded that they should first have an adequate supply of water for household purposes. He trusted that the Commissioner would take early measures to cut off the supply to gardens and find means of watering the roads from the wells.

Sir Henry Morland's motion was adopted.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES.

Dr. Blaney moved "That the letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, No. 2455, dated 28th October, 1890, forwarding copy of Government resolution, No. 2465, of 3rd May last, on the subject of overbridges be read and recorded, and that the thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Government for expediting the erection of the footbridge. That, in recording the letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, No. 7974, dated the 4th instant, the Corporation agree to accept definitely that any expenditure entailed in the acquisition of additional land, injury to property and allied charges in the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge, will be met by the Municipality." Government, Dr. Blaney remarked, had adopted the recommendation of the Committee that three overbridges should be erected and were expediting one of them especially, namely, in front of Churney Road where the traffic was very great and a bridge would be of great convenience. He considered, therefore, it was their duty to return thanks to Government for the trouble it was taking in urging forward the work. As to the second part of the resolution, which involved a question of finance, it would be necessary to take a separate vote. The Commissioner would shortly be able to inform the Corporation what their financial respons

slightest doubt that the man lost his life through disobeying the orders of the maccadam. He had already, in consultation with Mr. Walton and Mr. Smith, gone through the rules regulating the entrance to sewers and found them tolerably complete. He trusted that when he fully explained the circumstances on another occasion the Corporation would be convinced that the rules, framed by the Drainage Department, were not responsible for the death which had taken place.

Mr. George Cotton suggested that the resolution should be withdrawn as the explanation of the Commissioner had fully met the requirements of the case. It was a regrettable fact that a great deal of carelessness was displayed by men who were entrusted with work that required caution. He trusted Dr. Bhalchandra would be satisfied with the Commissioner's explanation and not waste the time of the Corporation by pressing the matter further.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik did not think the matter had been thrashed out. Further consideration should be given to it when the Commissioner's report was presented.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter to the London *Daily Chronicle*, reprinted in your issue of the 25th inst., two Bombay gentlemen, now residing in London, raise a protest against Hindu social reform. It would be futile and superfluous to attempt to refute the stale arguments based on Mr. Malabari's being a non-Hindu. What I wish to point out here is the intrinsic inconsistency of the several positions taken up by these two gentlemen in their protest—a fate which they share in common with their brethren of the anti-reform class who oppose honest attempts for the sake of opposing. To come to the point—the two gentlemen attempt virtually to show in the main portion of their arguments that the condition of Hindu social institutions as they stand at present, is the best and ideal one. For do they not warn British statesmen, and ask them to study and gain an insight into and enter into the spirit of the *ancient religion* of the Hindus, and the ancient law of the country, before attempting to reconcile (the gentlemen probably mean attempting to bring into conformity) native customs with the principles of modern legislation (they probably mean modern civilization or some such thing). They also ask British statesmen to learn to appreciate the religious convictions and observances of Hindus before condemning them unheard. They lay down that social customs amongst Hindus are mixed up with religion, which, however, is not always the case. I do not wish to expose the faulty estimate expressed in the quotation from Lord Elphinstone, Bishop Heder, and Sir Thomas Munro—(I do not know, by the way, how the three jointly expressed themselves in the same words). A quotation which is patriotically pressed into service more for the sake of embellishment than with any real faith in the truth of the views therein expressed views which must be set down, by every person acquainted with the inner domestic life of the average Hindu, as the hasty impressions of superficial observers—for the two gentlemen should only search their inward minds for impressions left by actual experience, to see whether in the real Hindu society of these days the female sex is treated with true confidence, respect, and delicacy. All these quotations are mere dodges to fight shy of the real issue. Whatever that may be, it is clear from the position thus far taken up by these two gentlemen that in their opinion, Hindu social institutions are not in need of any real reform.

And yet in the concluding para. these very gentlemen declare that the true and quiet remedy is that reformers must boldly act like martyrs in the cause, set examples to their co-religionists, not minding the penalties inflicted on them by Hindu ecclesiastical law which will disappear in time, if they constantly preach and correctly interpret their ancient Hindu law and convince the orthodox people that their law does not prohibit the *correction* and *improvement of their social customs*. The natural and obvious inference from this is that these two gentlemen admit that there are social customs amongst Hindus which need correction and improvement and that there is need for reforming Hindu society. I leave it to the sensible public to judge how inconsistent the two positions thus disclosed are.

I cannot help observing that this bug bear of ancient Hindu religion is simply conjured up to frighten away apathetic or timid statesmen from the path of duty which is clear before them,—duty which, as Cardinal Manning has pithily observed, is measured by their power.

The proposal put forward by the two gentlemen to appoint a commission of inquiry into this social question (which again impliedly admits the necessity for reform) is also a dodge to put off the question of Government action indefinitely. In fact, the heads of religions and castes, the shastris, and all the host proposed to be examined as witnesses before the commission, are amongst the deadliest opponents of reform of any kind, and quite unable to rise equal to the occasion, as in the case of the grand fiasco at the Benares meeting recently. Besides, has not the purpose of such a commission been already served by the inquiries instituted by the Government of India some years back when they invited and asked opinions from representatives and qualified men all over India? This suggestion, therefore, is an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the willing statesmen.

Before concluding I must correct a misstatement which is likely to create a wrong impression on outsiders. Mr. Purnanand, delegate, &c., to the National Congress, asserts that there were cries of "No, no," when Mr. Tilak asked at the Social Conference if those present would allow legislative interference with their caste privileges. So far Mr. Purnanand is right, to a limited extent though, for the cries of "No, no," proceeded from here and there, and not from "most of those present," as Mr. Purnanand wishes in slyly to make out. (I can vouch for this as one of those who watched the proceedings of the assembly carefully and attentively.) But the graver misstatement consists in Mr. Purnanand stating that "the result of the debate was that the *majority* of the members were not prepared to tolerate any legislative interference with regard to their social customs, *i.e.* in regard to the marriageable age of their womankind." (Mr. Purnanand should have said *infant daughters* rather than *womankind*.) For, if Mr. Purnanand possesses a copy of the authentic report of this the third Social Conference of which he speaks, and if he refers to pages 42-43, and the context, he will find that Mr. Tilak's appeal was directed with reference to the proposal to improve the legal and social position of the remarried Hindu widow, and certainly not with reference to the marriageable age of girls. Again, it is not correct to state that a *majority* were against the propositions. In fact the report will show—which was really the case—that all the propositions as finally formulated were carried by *large majorities*.—Yours, &c.,

NOTA BENE.

Nov. 27.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

Colonel E. W. Begbie, General List, Infantry, has been brought on the staff as an Assistant Adjutant General, and posted to the Rangoon District.

The destination of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment on arrival in India has been changed from Burma to Wellington and the West Coast, taking the place of the 1st Battalion Norfolk, which will move to Rangoon and Port Blair.

The 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, from Rawalpindi, embarks at Calcutta on the 9th instant for conveyance to Rangoon *en route* for Shwebo and Bhamo in relief of the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, proceeding to Bareilly.

Officers commanding districts have been directed to arrange in communication with administrative medical officers for medical officers and subordinates, regimental stretcher-bearers and dooly-bearers being occasionally exercised during the drill season in bearer-company duties. At stations occupied by both British and Native troops the above establishment should be exercised together and not separately, as on field service the bearers detached from British and Native field hospitals would be required to succour the wounded from any portion of the force, British or Native.

The following officers have been attached to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department, Burma, as unpaid attaches:—Lieut. W. Hussey-Walsh, 1st Cheshire; Lieut. C. H. Wilding, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. G. W. T. Browne, 1st Cornwall Light Infantry; Lieut. A. Blewitt, 4th King's Royal Rifles; and Capt. G. V. Burrows, 14th Madras Infantry, as an officiating paid attache.

The services of Colonel W. H. Burton, Royal Engineers, have been replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Tichborne Claimant is at present engaged as a barman in a public-house in Birmingham. He makes himself generally useful, and in the evening he lectures in the smoke-room. It is said that he gets £12 a week and all found.

"DON'T borrow trouble." Buy SAPOLIO. 'Tis cheaper in the end. SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used 1 for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Try it, Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Four weeks hence the sixth National Congress will hold its sessions at Calcutta, and a good many people are, therefore, anxious to know what subjects will be brought forward for discussion. It is certainly to be regretted that the Congress which seeks to reform the Indian Legislative Councils should have as yet not reformed its own constitution. I fail to see why certain arrangements cannot be devised to enable the delegates beforehand to study the topics that are placed before them for discussion at the eleventh hour. Last year I was one of the delegates for the Bombay circle and nothing annoyed me so much during the conduct of the Congress proceedings as the absence of any previous information about the matters on which I was called upon to vote. It is to be hoped that this defect will be remedied at least to a partial extent this year by placing the resolutions to be discussed in the hands of the delegates in a printed form. Even this cannot wholly cure the evils of the present system unless the programme of the Congress is settled at least three or four weeks before it commences its sittings. It is, however, a fortunate circumstance that the question of the improvement of our Legislative Councils has been presented to the Indian public through Mr. Bradlaugh's laudable exertions in the shape of a bill published in the latest issue of *India*, so as to give ample time to the delegates for the careful consideration of its provisions. This amended bill will doubtless take the foremost place in the deliberations of the Congress, and will, it is to be hoped, meet with its approval in so far as it clearly recognizes the central principle of election so persistently contended for during the last five years. The question then arises as to what other topics should occupy the attention of the delegates when they meet at Calcutta next month. You have already published a programme which the Calcutta Congress Committee is said to have drawn up, containing nine subjects as fit to be taken up this year. I am sorry to say that the proposed bill of fare is, in my opinion, somewhat uninviting, and needs to be improved in good many respects. I think it pure waste of valuable time to go over the same ground and discuss subjects that have well-nigh been threshed out. The other two topics, specially deserving of consideration to which the Calcutta Committee refer, are the late Despatch of the Secretary of State on the public service question and the Home charges. The rest of the programme travels over the old ground and need not be specified here.

As I think there are good many other questions of importance which should engage the attention of this year's Congress, I propose to say a few words about them here with your permission. You are aware of the very thoughtful letter addressed by Mr. Martin Wood to the General Secretary of the Congress on the growing military expenditure in India. That important communication was not taken up last year, and I think it is now time that the question of paramount importance, bearing as it does on the whole financial situation of India, be once for all handled by the Congress. It is highly desirable to draw the attention of English politicians like Mr. Bradlaugh to the present unjust policy of England in relation to this country in the matter of imperial burdens with the whole of which India is unfairly saddled instead of the former being called upon to bear a fair portion of the same; and the Congress, if it successfully deal with the question of Home charges and Military expenditure, would also strengthen the hands of the Indian Government in their fight with the Home Government. Those who have read the correspondence that passed between the War Office and the Secretary of State for India in the matter of the prices charged for stores supplied to India will agree with me on this point.

The fifth question that demands further consideration is the question of permanent settlement or fixity of tenure. No doubt it was discussed last year in some of its aspects, but I hardly think full justice has yet been done to that complex and difficult problem. The sixth topic that I would like to see discussed is the question of free elementary education at least for certain localities and for certain classes of very backward communities and cheaper rudimentary instructions throughout the country. I am fully aware of the financial difficulties such a proposal involves, but I think a moderate beginning should now be made on the lines I have suggested. The financial difficulties connected with the carrying out of such a scheme, and of some of the reforms embodied in the Congress programme, make it the more imperative that the question of Home charges and Military expenditure should on no account be ignored this year. While I am on this subject of education, I may also refer to the desirability of developing education in native States. There is no reason why the Congress should not pass resolution requesting all native Princes to devote increased funds to the larger diffusion of liberal and technical education in their territories. There are some congressists who are for taking up political and administrative questions connected with native states, *e. g.*, the relations of our Princes with the paramount Power and its representatives, but the principal objection urged against such a course is that the Congress has sufficient difficulties of its own to cope with, and that it is inadvisable to complicate the situation further by trenching upon delicate ground. The educational problem, however, is not open to any such exception, and the Congress can safely appeal to the native Princes in a resolution couched in respectful and dignified language. Such a resolution cannot hurt any Prince's feelings and cannot be treated as unnecessary interference with the administration of the affairs of his State.

There is another topic to which our native states need pay increased attention, and that is the question of indigenous industries. In a sense the present position of our Princes is certainly an enviable one. They need hardly trouble themselves with apprehensions of any external danger, and if they had the foresight and capacity to realize the infinite possibilities that lie before them of doing good to their subjects by looking to the educational and economical development of their territories amidst the perfect peace and security prevailing all round under the benign protection of our powerful and beneficent Government, I believe they would be able to present even better results in some respects than our rulers who, with all their best intentions, not seldom fail in devising timely and suitable remedial measures owing to their want of adequate knowledge of the people and of genuine sympathy with them. As an illustration of what an intelligent and enlightened Prince can accomplish for the diffusion of liberal and technical education, I may refer to the laudable efforts that are being made in this direction by the cultured ruler of the Baroda State. The mere fact of the question of educational and industrial development in native States being taken up by the Congress will evoke further discussions and invite the attention of Princes to that subject in a prominent manner. The question of the industrial development of British India is so important that even the opponents of the Congress will welcome a resolution on the subject. But I am not able to say precisely in what form it should be dealt with by that body. I leave it to abler and more experienced men to guide and educate public opinion on the matter, and perhaps the promoters of the Poona Industrial Conferance will, it is to be hoped, press the claims of this subject to be considered in some suitable shape.

The ninth topic that deserves a place in the deliberations of the Congress is the question of agricultural banks. Many of your readers doubtless remember the interesting account Sir William Wedderburn gave of the efforts made during Lord Ripon's *regime* to try the experiment on a limited scale and of the obstructive attitude of Sir John Gorst who pronounced the scheme to be impracticable, even when the supreme and provincial Governments and many distinguished Englishmen, including Mr. Bright, had declared themselves in favour of the proposal. In Germany alone there are 2,000 agricultural banks in active working, and as remarked by the President of the last Congress, throughout the continent of Europe the peasant proprietor would be absolutely unable to maintain himself without falling into the clutches of the village usurer, if deperived of the timely aid of such financial institutions. I think the matter should be again urged upon the attention of Government, and should not be given up until our efforts are crowned with success. The charge generally levelled against congressists is that their programme of political reform is intended more for their own advancement than of their less fortunate countrymen. I do not think that the imputation is quite well-founded; but with a view to silence critics of this description as well as in the interests of the agricultural and other backward classes of our community, the Congress should, in my opinion, persistently agitate for the establishment of agricultural banks, and of a system of cheaper elementary instruction.

Then I come to the question of the constitution of the Congress itself, of the establishment of a Congress Fund and of Congress organizations at least in district towns. The numerical principle on which the total number of delegates was fixed last year at 1,000 is found to be inapplicable to large presidency cities. Here education, wealth and different nationalities are concentrated within a limited area, and a rigorous application of the above test becomes obviously unjust to good many influential interests. The last year's resolution fixing the maximum number of delegates needs, therefore, to be revised in the light of the inconvenience experienced this year. If a resolution recommending the establishment of a permanent Congress fund and organizations in district towns were passed, it will at least awaken the leading spirits in the Mofusil to the obligation that lies on them, and I believe some districts at least will carry out the recommendation as far as lies in their power. The ultimate success must, of course, depend in such cases upon the local talent and energy that will be devoted to the Congress propaganda in the mofusil, but the moral obligation attaching to a mandate issued by the unanimous voice of the delegates assembled is likely to create, life where it is yet absent and infuse additional vigour where it has already manifested itself. The ultimate triumph of the movement itself depends upon the capacity of its friends and promotors to energise or galvanize the masses into political activity. How that can be accomplished it would be out of place to discuss here; but I have referred to one of the means which will help us partially in reaching the goal.

I will now say a few words on the suggestion I made two weeks ago as to how the discussions of the Congress can be rendered more fruitful by the adoption of a more practical line of agitation. It has met with the approval of many of your contemporaries, though there is some difference of opinion in regard to the exact procedure that should be followed in carrying it out. I have discussed the subject with a good many of my friends who have, I am glad to say, approved of my proposal. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the most energetic and indefatigable secretary to the local Presidency Association and the Standing Congress Committee is of opinion that the Congress should appoint a strong representative Committee of experts from the assembled delegates, empowering them to draw up the desiring representations which should be first prepared in a skeleton form by the general secretary, and requesting him to forward them to the supreme Government. In this opinion, I am disposed to agree with him. The proposed change will lead to some practical work being done throughout the year, and I have not the least doubt that even if Government give a formal or unfavourable answer, the solution of some of the minor questions taken up by the Congress would be accelerated rather than hindered by the vastly augmented discussion that is sure to follow throughout the country. In suggesting a modification of the resolution passed last year fixing the number of delegates at 1,000, I forgot to refer to another change which must follow as a logical consequence of the above limitation. Hitherto the Congress has more or less been a fluctuating body and naturally the Subjects Committee also sympathetically partook of the same character. If the Congress proceedings are to be thoroughly constitutional, as all will admit they should be, its machinery must be regulated on consistent principles. The Subjects Committee decides the number of subjects which are actually taken up by the Congress, and it is desirable that this decision should accurately reflect the opinion of all the provinces without being unduly swayed by the views of a particular set of delegates. This year, for instance, the Calcutta Congress Committee have included the income tax in their recent circular to the exclusion of the salt tax, which, every disinterested critic will admit, bears much more harshly upon the poorer classes of the Indian population than the income-tax which, despite its inequalities and hardships, touches the pockets mostly of those who have profited most under British rule. In determining whether the Congress should take up the question of the abolition of the income-tax, it is clearly desirable that the decision of the Subjects Committee should not be biassed by any local influences. The present illustration will suffice to show the importance of defining the constitution of this body so as to give a proportionate representation on the Committee to all provinces alike. There is one more subject to which I wish to invite your readers' attention before concluding this letter. Mr. Bradlaugh has this year taken exceptional interest in Indian affairs, as will be seen from the review of his work in the last issue of *India*. I was very sorry to hear from Mr. Caine at the Presidency Association Rooms that Mr. Bradlaugh has not regained his former vigour and still continues to be in an indifferent state of health. Under these circumstances it would be an act of grace on the part of the Congress, though even this cannot adequately require his services, to pass a vote of national gratitude for the kindly and energetic interest he has taken in Indian affairs. Mr. Dadabhoy, too, is a unique man of our times. The good old man of India has been fighting an uphill battle in England with what hopes of eventual success I cannot say. The more I think of what he has done and of what he is doing now for us all under circumstances of immense disadvantage, the more deeply I regret that we of the newer generation, far younger than this great Parsee patriot, are not doing even a tithe of what we ought to do with our unimpaired energy and vigour and with the best examples before us to guide and help us on in pursuit of a higher goal. Such an exemplary man deserves to be honoured with a vote of national confidence in him and also his constituency to be thanked for their promised support. In the published programme of the Calcutta Standing Committee I find subjects that have been discussed on several occasions. In my opinion, some of them at least need not be discussed as substantive propositions, but should be included in an omnibus resolution, as was done last year. I am sorry, Mr. Editor, I have taken so much of your valuable space; but the importance of the subjects touched upon in this letter I plead in justification of this lengthy communication. It is very likely that some of the suggestions I have made will not meet with universal approval, but I sincerely hope the various considerations I have urged in this letter will receive timely and thoughtful consideration at the hands of the delegates of the coming Congress.—Yours, &c.,

N. V. GOKHALE.

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the special train to Narel, &c., on Saturday afternoon last were:—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus, Bombay and Byculla, to—Narel	2	1	1
Khandalla	0	1	0
Lanauli	0	0	0
Total...	2	2	1

And by the special train on Monday (this) morning the following:—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus, Bombay, from—Lanauli	0	1	0
Khandalla	2	4	10
Narel	10	7	4
Total...	12	12	14

These numbers include passengers holding return tickets, but not members of the Company's staff holding free passes.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Offices, Dec. 1.

THE following story is too good to be lost, and is, moreover, absolutely true, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*. A well-known official of the North-Western Railway alighted a little time ago at one of the stations of the line and went into the telegraph-office. The only Babu present was a young and evidently inexperienced hand. The official asked him in his suavest manner to kindly give him a telegram form. The Babu sauntered round the office, found the form, and then flung it casually down on the desk. The official bit his lips, breathed hard, but tried to look pleasant. He then asked his babuship to kindly furnish him with a pencil. The youthful aspirant for telegaph distinction loafed round and tossed the pencil alongside of the form. Then the official called him and asked him, still keeping very cool and polite, what he had done that he should be treated with such scant courtesy. At this moment an old Babu who had just entered the office and had recognized the gentleman and the position of affairs simultaneously, plucked the young man by the sleeve, and whispered in his ear the magical name of—— A look of abject terror spread over the young Babu's face, and with tottering knees, clasped hands and tearful eyes, he exclaimed in broken accents, "Sir, Sir, kind Sir, pray forgive me, pray forgive me. I—I—I—I thought that you were *a passenger*."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE FALSE PACKING OF EAST INDIAN COTTON.

THE matter of false packing in East Indian Cotton has for some months engaged the serious attention of the United Cotton Spinner's Association of Manchester and strong representations on the subject were made to the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited. The result was that the latter body appointed a special committee to consider the question in all its bearings. This committee was composed of amongst others:—Messrs. I. K. Bythell (Gaddum & Co.); Nixon, Comber (Lyon & Co.) R. A. Woods, F. Reynolds, I. R. Taylor (Brokers); Albert Simpson, J. F. Wynne, James Stott and W Tatterall (United Cotton Spinner's. Association). Several meetings of the committee were held in Liverpool, and after prolonged discussion the following report was adopted:—

To the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I beg to hand you annexed the recommendations arrived at by the Committee (consisting of three spinners, four Bombay Merchants, and seven Brokers) appointed by you in July last to consider the question of false-packing in East Indian Cotton.

The four principal points in these recommendations are:—

1.—A more thorough examination of the Cotton, including not only the sampling of every bale in three places, if desired, as provided in existing bye-laws, but also the opening out of 3 per cent of the number of bales under examination.

2.—The bringing into arbitrations on quality of samples drawn from the hard side—subject to the proviso named in the resolution.

3.—The extension of the time for making claims to (12) twelve months.

4.—The power given to Arbitrators to award a penalty not exceeding ¼d. per lb.

These recommendations (especially the extention of time for claiming to twelve months) may seem severe, but the Committee wish to point out that they have been impressed with the necessity of framing recommendations stringent enough to induce all connected with the movings of the East Indian crop to adopt such safeguards as will effectually prevent the recurrence of the widespread system of falso-packing which has prevailed this last season, and which has done so much to injure the sale of even the honestly packed Cotton.—Yours faithfully,

JAMES D. THORBURN,
Chairman of Special Committee.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

That this Committee recommends the Association to make the following changes in and additions to the Bye-laws relating to East India Cotton:—

1.—That in the Bye-laws relating to the sampling of East India Cotton in place of clause 2 the following be substituted (first paragraph of clause 3 to remain unaltered):—

"East India Cotton shall in all cases be sampled as follows, one hoop to be removed and samples (outsides having been picked off) drawn in equal quantities from both sides and the middle of either end of the bale.

N.B.—This examination shall not invalidate any subsequent claim for false-packing which was not shown in the samples laid before arbitrators." (This N.B. to apply also to clause 3, passed 23rd June, 1890.)

2.—That in addition to the existing provisions relating to the mode of sampling it shall be at the option of the buyer or seller to remove all the hoops and draw samples from any part of three per centum of the bales.

3.—That all the samples drawn shall be used for determining questions either of false-packing or quality, but due allowance shall be made for the change in the appearance of the hard side of the bale by the cross-packing.

4.—That in all arrival contracts the time allowed for the returned of false-packed and unmerchantable Cotton be extended to twelve months.

5.—That were arrival Cotton is returned for false-packing the arbitrators may, at their discretion, inflict a penalty not exceeding ¼d per lb.

6.—That in spot transactions, notwithstanding the fact that the worst part of the bales may have been shown in the selling samples, it shall not free the seller from liability for false-packing, unless "No rejection for mixture in the bale" shall have been written on the sample ticket.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Liverpool Cotton Association, held on the 3rd Nov. to which Messrs. Simpson, Wynne, Stott, and Tatterall were by courtesy invited, the following resolutions were passed:—

1.—That in the Bye-laws relating to the sampling of East Indian Cotton in place of clause 2 the following be substituted (first paragraph of clause 3 to remain unaltered):—

"East Indian Cotton shall in all cases be sampled as follows, one hoop to be removed and samples (outsides having been picked off) drawn in equal quantities from both sides and the middle of either end of the bale.

N.B.—This examination shall not invalidate any subsequent claim for false-packing which was not shown in the samples laid before arbitrators." (This N.B. to apply also to clause 3, passed 23rd June, 1890.)

2.—That in addition to the existing provisions relating to the mode of sampling it shall be at the option of the buyer or seller to remove all the hoops and draw samples from any part of three per centum of the bales.

3.—That all the samples drawn shall be used for determining questions either of false-packing or quality, but due allowance shall be made for the change in the appearance of the hard side of the bale by the cross-packing.

4.—That in all arrivals contracts the time allowed for the return of false-packed and unmerchantable Cotton be extended to six months.

5.—That where arrival cotton is returned for false-packing the arbitrators may, at their discretion, inflict a penalty not exceeding ¼d per lb.

Clause 6 of Report was rejected.

It is expected a Manchester correspondent informs us, that the new regulations given above will tend to stamp out false packing in East Indian Cotton. The recent mixing of cotton in India has driven many spinners who ever since the American War have been large users of the best qualities of Surat to abandon them altogether and as the confidence of spinners in the cotton has received a blow it will take some time to recoved from. It was the unanimous opinion of the special committee of Liverpool that the only way to effectually prevent false packing is to render it unprofitable. Any Government examination of the cotton before shipping would as it has hitherto done prove abortive. The mixing of various fibres is so carefully done that often the best experts are deceived, and it is the opinion in Manchester that bales of cotton should have a correct description of the contents legibly stamped upon them, and that any misrepresentation of the same should be so heavily visited upon the perpetrator that the concealed adulterations will cease. It should, however, be stated that the Liverpool Association is not free from blame for the increased false packing and mixture in the bale of different growths, inasmuch as until recently it has discountenanced the sampling of bales except on what is called the fair side of the bale.

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, writing on this subject, says:—

Considerable interest is at present being taken in the negotiations which are going on between the Bombay officials and Liverpool merchants on the subject of the growing evil of false packing and adulteration of East Indian cotton. The American war brought with it the necessity for obtaining a larger supply of cotton from East India, but following on the increased demand adulteration was resorted to, and in the year 1863 so excessive had this become that a very stringent "Cotton Frauds Act" was passed. The result of this was that adulteration was to a great extent checked, but the machinery for carrying on the Act was expensive, and as it fell on the whole trade in the form of a local tax, the respectable packers naturally felt aggrieved, and petitioned for the repeal of the law. We say naturally, for it is not to be expected that honest traders will readily submit to be taxed for a fault in which they have had no hand. The dishonest packers were also, of course, unanimous in their clamour for repeal, and so well did they agitate that the merchants of England became persuaded that a legitimate grievance existed, and a large number of public bodies, including the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, came forward in 1878 and helped them to repeal the Act. From that day to this there has been a steady depreciation in the value of East Indian Cotton. Innumerable disputes, arbitrations, and rejections have arisen, and even so far back as 1884 our local Chamber of Commerce were compelled to acknowledge that the reasons advanced for the repeal petition were fallacious, and prayed the Government to enact very stringent regulations to deal with what had became a crying evil. Since 1884 matters have gone from bad to worse, until the finer descriptions of East Indian Cotton are threatened with immediate ruin if steps are not at once taken to check the adulteration, both of the seed and the fibre. As an instance of the depreciation, we may mention that a large quantity of what is called fine Broach was recently sold for 5¼d per pound, but upon arbitration this price was reduced to 4¾d, and thousands of bales are being constantly rejected and sold at prices varying from ½d to 1d per pound less than the price which would have been paid if the adulteration had not been discovered. Mr. H. E. M. James, her Majesty's Commissioner at Ahmedabad, compares the prices of American and Indian cotton for the last three years, and his figures, which we now give, are both instructive and convincing—

	July, 1890.	July, 1889.	July, 1888.
Middling American	6¼d	6 3-16d	5 9-16d
Good fair Dhollerah	4¼d	¾d	4 5-16d
Difference	2¼ d	1 13-16d	1¼d

This means a deterioration of a penny per pound in the value of East Indian as compared with American cotton during the past three years. Although the immense improvement in the American staple may have a great deal to do with this difference, yet there seems no reason to doubt that, given healthy conditions, East Indian cotton could keep pace with its rivals. Mr. James further asked the Liverpool Cotton Association and the Chamber of Commerce whether they could suggest any means whereby the adulteration could be stopped. Mr. Coke, in replying for the Chamber, has asserted that legislation is a necessity for the sake of all concerned, and he alleges that the real culprits in the matter are the packers in India. The Cotton Association have not yet replied, but the tenour of their communication may be expected to be even more strong than that of Mr. Coke, since the recommendations for prompt action in the matter submitted by one of their special committees have not yet quite been approved by the general body. This committee, consisting of three spinners, four Bombay merchants, and seven brokers, have recommended the adoption of still more stringent regulations than obtain at present. The chief points of the proposed new rules which have so far received the approval of the association are:—1. A more thorough examination of the cotton, including not only the sampling of every bale in three places, if desired, as provided in existing bye-laws, but also the opening out of 3 per cent. of the number of bales under examination. 2. The bringing into arbitrations on quality of samples drawn from the hard side, subject to the proviso named in the resolution. 3. The extension of the time for making claims to six months. 4. The power given to arbitrators to award a penalty not exceeding ¼d. per lb. The Chamber of Commerce point out that these penalties will not reach the real offenders, and probably this view is correct, but at the same time they will prevent innocent merchants and brokers from suffering for the sins of the packers. It is most important that the Indian people should see the necessity of endeavouring to keep up the reputation of their staple in the market, and the short-sighted policy of those who only see their own interest in this matter is much to be deprecated. It may be perfectly true that individual firms of packers and growers need no legislation to confirm public confidence in their bales, but it is none the less a fact that East India cotton on the whole is rapidly declining in popularity, and that there is great reason for apprehension of its total extinction in the English market. Under these circumstances there can surely be no reasonable objection to the enforcement of regulations compelling marks to be placed on the cotton, and then applying such legislation as is countenanced by the Merchandise Marks Act, and for the sake of the trade of our Indian Empire the sooner some such step is taken the better. In its details the question presents examples of knavery and fraud of which the poor Indian would never have been suspected were the facts not conclusive. A machine called an opener is employed, by which the worst and the best descriptions are judiciously mixed and sent to Europe, as of the most superior class. This is adulteration pure and simple, so to speak, but the false packing complained of consists in pressing different qualities of the same growth into the bale, and placing the best cotton on the side customarily opened for sampling; and the new rules of the Cotton Association will be seen to thoroughly provide for these and similar tricks. The whole fact of the matter is, we have made a mistake in withdrawing the restraint of legislation from the presidency, and the sooner we acknowledge our error the better will it be for the future of the East Indian staple in the markets of the world.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION OF COUNTRY LIQUOR.

A PARSEE woman, named Veerbai, aged 50, and [illegible] other Parsees, named Pallonjee Hirjee, aged 45, and Nadir Sha Jeevajee, aged 35, were yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, prosecuted by Abkari Inspector Maidment, under Sections 14, 43, and 53 of Abkari Act V. of 1878. Mr. Dhairyawan, barrister-at-law, defended the 1st and 3rd accused, and Mr. De Souza, the 2nd accused. The 3rd accused was the son of the first and son-in-law of the 2nd accused. Inspector Maidment deposed to having his suspicions aroused by seeing the 2nd accused on various dates conveying Muscat dates from the Parel station to the liquor shop of the 1st accused, who held a license to sell foreign liquor only. The 2nd accused had a retail country liquor license for his own shop in Trinity Street, Marine Lines, and besides, was joint manager with the 3rd accused of the 1st accused's foreign liquor shop aforementioned, in Parel. On 30th November Inspector Maidment with certain of his subordinates searched the rooms in which the three accused lived in Parel, and found a complete though crude distilling apparatus, which though not actually at work showed the still wet with and still strongly smelling of country liquor. A very large siezure of wooden vats, jars, bottles, &c, and four cart-loads of dates was effected, and the whole was produced in the Court compound. In the two defences the parties appeared to first blame each other, but in addressing the Court Mr. DeSouza said that his client had wisely resolved to throw himself on the mercy of the Court, that he was not a knave but was only experimenting distillation so that he might learn the art and apply later on for a license which would give him a living. He had been only one month at this business prior to detection by the Abkari officers. He did it publicly and it was in his favour that he had not sold a single glass, and the liquor, twenty gallons of which was produced in Court, though valued at Rs. 100, was of the weakest strength and called "mourah" out of which a stronger kind, known as "baorah" was distilled by real manufacturers. By punishing his client the large family of destitute children would be the real sufferers, as he was the only bread winner.

Mr. Dhairyawan on behalf of the accused woman pleaded a total ignorance of what might have happened or have been found in the particular room in which the contraband articles were seized, as she had rented that room to the 2nd accused who had possession of the key. The clothes bearing her name she had given to another woman, and the numerous gallon measures and other vessels were used by her under her foreign liquor license. The 3rd accused it was urged was quite a young man and really ignorant of any thing that was being done by the second accused.

His Worship observed that it was in evidence that all three of the accused were closely related, and were besides in the liquor traffic. There was no doubt of the commission of the offence, and since it was a case more especially for fine, he would fine the 2nd accused Rs. 500 and in default six months' rigorous imprisonment and the 1st and 3rd Rs. 250 each of which latter sums were paid at once.

Inspector Maidment informed the Court that there was another charge of a breach of the foreign liquor license against the 1st accused, namely, of storing 5 cases of foreign liquor in an unauthorised place, and this case would be presented by itself.

A LEOPARD was taken into Delhi on the 25th by some plucky villagers of Mehrouli. Their story is that whilst engaged in their fields they saw something running after a young cow. Then the owner ran up, and was attacked by the animal, which proved to be a leopard. It sprang on him and caught him by the neck. In this sorry condition he forced his cloth into the leopard's mouth; and, though it bit his hand badly, managed to make it quit its hold. It clawed him in several places. But others came up, and, with their sticks, made short work of the leopard. The injured man seemed very little the worse for his encounter, and was rejoiced to think that the Sirkar would reward him.

APROPOS of Commander Cameron, who is to head the new commercial expedition to Africa, it may be mentioned that he has already had experience of African exploration, and to this day has an African trophy in the shape of a muscular, well-developed black attendant. Jacko, as he is called, was a lad of only about thirteen when he became the property of Commander Cameron in exchange for an ornamental pipe-bearer or standard, and his experience of English life has been mostly gleaned in the quiet little village of Shoreham, Kent, where Jacko went with Mr. Cameron to his father's vicarage.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justices BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

REVERSAL OF A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NATHU LALLJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 12th September last, convicted the accused of using a place for the storing of wool without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, and fined him Rs. 15. The following is the full text of the judgment declared by the Court:—

Mr. Justice Birdwood said: The accused was summoned to answer a charge of storing wool on the 28th July, 1890, contrary to the provisions of Section 394 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. When he appeared in Court on the 12th September, the day fixed for the hearing, he asked that the godown might be seen by the Municipal Inspector. It was accordingly inspected, but no wool was found there. Some loose cotton was, however, found. Thereupon the accused was convicted of storing cotton on the 12th September, 1890, contrary to the Act. We think that he was entitled to an acquittal on the charge of storing wool; that he had no proper notice of the charge, and no proper opportunity of answering the charge of storing cotton on which he was summarily convicted. We reverse the conviction and sentence. Fresh proceedings may be instituted on complaint, if necessary.

BITING OFF THE TIP OF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GOPAL RAMCHUNDER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in August last convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by biting off the tip of a woman's nose, and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with intentionally biting off the tip of the nose of a woman, named Saira, thereby causing a permanent disfiguration of her face. She stated that, while

CALCUTTA ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

At the Calcutta St. Andrew's dinner on Saturday evening Mr. J. P. Mackay of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., proposed "the Viceroy and the Land we live in." In the course of his speech after referring to the many estimable qualities of Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Mackay said :—

India, for the European, has many redeeming features, but a very important one of these, which existed up to some three or four years ago, has, I am sorry to say, now disappeared. The redeeming feature I refer to which has taken wings to itself was the entire absence in this country of that irritating and obnoxious pest a direct tax upon income. To our dismay, however, instead of an easing off in the rigor of the income tax assessment we found some months ago, that not only Indian incomes were being more rigorously taxed than before, but that profits made by merchants, resident out of India, on goods sent to this country for sale, were also to be compelled to contribute their quota to the exchequer, and that the person selling the goods in India was to be made responsible for its collection and payment. This last move, Gentlemen, rather opened our eyes and attracted attention to the whole question of the income tax, with the result that the Government were memorialized on the subject by almost all the public bodies in India. The reply to these memorials has been recently received, and although on the one point of the attempt to tax consigners' profits, Government have given way, we are told in pretty certain terms that they have no intention now of abolishing the income tax. The latter part of this reply, Gentlemen, has been received with a great amount of dissatisfaction, and I sincerely hope that the Government of India may yet see their way to reconsider their decision. Gentlemen, you have all doubtless read the reply which the Government have made to the memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. I will not detain you by going through the whole of that reply, as the document will be fully dealt with by the body to which it is addressed, but there is one point in it to which I would venture to call your attention to-night, and it is that portion where we are told that Government feel perfectly certain that the non-official community would never have permitted the Income Tax Bill to be so quietly put through the Viceroy's Council had they held the opinions now expressed that the tax was totally unadapted to the circumstances of a country like India. I think, Gentlemen, this is scarcely the return we might have expected for the patriotism we displayed in 1886 when Government were at their wits end to find money for the conquest and pacification of Upper Burmah and for the fortification of the North-West Frontier against the threatened Russian invasion, but it is a lesson to us for the future, which, I sincerely trust will not be disregarded. We must remember hereafter Gentlemen, when measures are before the Legislature, to take care that the public view of them is expressed in no uncertain voice, so that we may not lay ourselves open to be twitted, as we have been in this instance, with manufacturing arguments to suit our own new views. Gentlemen, I have said that I hope the Government of India may yet be induced to alter their decision and to abolish the income tax altogether, and I believe this will be brought about by their being compelled in common justice and fairness to greatly extend the present exemption minimum. In England incomes of £150 a year and under are wholly exempt from payment of income tax, while incomes of from £151 to £400 a year are exempted to the extent of £120, but in India the exemption limit is only Rs. 500, or say £35 per annum. Now, Gentlemen, I take it as an axiom that a direct tax upon income should only be levied when the income is sufficiently large to admit of a considerable portion of being spent on veritable luxuries. At home it is considered that a man with an income of £150 a year can afford no luxuries, and that therefore his income should not be directly taxed, but in India it is apparently considered that anyone with an income of over Rs. 42 per month, or £35 per annum, is sufficiently affluent to afford both to buy luxuries and to pay income tax. Gentlemen, was there ever a more cruel sarcasm? Think of the thousand of poor Europeans and Eurasians existing, rather the living, in our large cities in India struggling and striving to keep together the bodies and souls of themselves and their families on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, yet treated as if their scanty and precarious means were affluence sufficient to enable them to pay a direct tax on their incomes. Gentlemen, the heroine of Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" might, with equal decency, have been called upon to pay income tax to and to her other miseries of poverty, hunger and dirt. Were the exemption limit in India raised to what it is in England all incomes of less than Rs. 180 per month, or Rs. 2,000 a year, would be exempt from taxation, but this limit for India would, in my opinion, be in no respects analogous to the limit in England, so far as Europeans are concerned. It must be remembered that the expenses of living in this country for Europeans, are far in excess of what they are in England, and that the contingencies are very much greater. The pay of Europeans consequently must be higher here than in England and must include a margin to meet contingencies. In calculating, therefore, what income in India would be the equivalent of £150 a year at home, all the liabilities to which a man's income in India are subject, which do not exist in England, ought to be taken into consideration, and if this be done, I thing you will mostly agree with me when I say that, to put us on a par with England the exemption limit in India, for Europeans at any rate, ought to be raised to not less than Rs. 300 or 400 per month, or the equivalent of £300 or 400 a year. As regards the exemption limit for natives of this country, it may be argued that their expenses being so much lighter than Europeans, the exemption limit for them might be lower, and this I am not prepared to dispute, but it would never do to have one rule for the European and another for the native, and the proper course would be to make the exemption limit alike for all, as it is now. The present exemption limit even for native however, is far too low, especially for those resident or employed in the Presidency towns where expenses are necessarily very heavy. I venture to think, Gentlemen, the average native clerk employed in a mercantile or Government office in Calcutta and drawing from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month, burdened as he probably is with the maintenance of a number of relatives, in addition to a large family of his own, has seldom one rupee to rub against another, far less to spend on luxuries. Ground down by poverty, hard-worked all day, with a long journey to make at night before he reaches his home at 7 or 8 o'clock, and then faced by the necessity of having to start again early next morning, his weary round going on day after day, week after week and year after year, who can wonder if the unfortunate man comes to regard the income tax collector as little better than Turkish oppressor when he makes him regularly disgorge a share of his miserable monthly pittance. A direct tax upon income ought not to be levied from men such as these, the limit of exemption ought to be raised to exclude the poor. And then, Gentlemen, comes the point. If the exemption limit is raised to a proper level, there will be so little left to collect that it will not be worth the cost of collection. One of the objects of a direct tax upon income should be to reach the drones in the hive, the men who while enjoying large inheritances go through this life without doing a hand's turn, to benefit either themselves or their neighbours, but in India the greater part, in fact virtually the whole, of the revenue from income tax is obtained not from the idle reach, but from the industrious poor, because apart from the wealthy natives who derive their incomes from land, and who are consequently exempt from payment of income tax, there are practically no rich people in India, and the tax is, therefore, altogether unsuited to the conditions of the country. From the latest returns on this subject, published by Government, it will be seen that of the 394,000 non-officials who paid income tax in 1886 only 30,000 had incomes of over Rs. 2,000, or £140 per annum. It consequently comes to this, if the exemption minimum is raise to the point to which I believe Government will be forced to raise it, so as to exclude the veritable poor and needy, there will be practically no one left to tax, and the tax, as a whole, will have to be abolished. Gentlemen, in our fight with the Government of India on this subject, we stand at an unfortunate disadvantage, because it would be to the personal interest of every member of the Government, from His Excellency the Viceroy downwards, to have the tax abolished, and this being the case we have to encounter that stern determination to shun the very appearance of evil which strongly characterizes the Government of this country and the Civil Service of India, and makes them stand out in a pre-eminent light before the whole civilized world. I am disposed to think that we are chiefly indebted to what I venture to call the mistaken conscientious scruples of a high financial authority, for whom we all entertain the greatest respect, for the resolution to endeavour to retain the income tax as a permanent institution. That high authority has, I believe, got the impression that well-to-do non-officials and officials in this country would contribute a scandalous inadequate share of taxation were they freed from income tax. This may or may not be true as regards officials, but it seems to me that the procedure for reducing their salaries by means of an income tax is after all a cumbrous and clumsy one. If the salaries of officials in this country are considered too high, which by no means think they are, difficulty in their case could be got over simply reducing them 2½ per cent, but as regards business men it is a fallacy to suppose that their contributions to the revenue if the income tax were abolished, would be confined to the duty on the salt they eat, on the liquor they drink, and on the kerosine oil they burn. Every business transaction they put through is liable to heavy indirect taxation in the shape of stamp duties, while they and their operations are the backbone of the telegraphs, the Post Office and the railways. Were there no mercantile community in India, there would be no revenue, trade is the mainstay of the country, to harass and discourage traders is to sicken or kill the bird which lays the golden eggs. Gentlemen, we used to hear a good deal of the cry in former years at home that India ought to be administered for the Indians, but it seems to me that some of our friends on the other side are turning round a little now, and are more inclined to shout that India ought to be administered not for the Indians, but for the inhabitants of Lancashire. This change in view has, to my mind, brought about the great interest that has recently been taken by the good people at home in the question of Indian Factory Legislation. It is perfectly true that a deputation from Oldham which recently waited on Lord Cross, and strongly urged upon him the necessity for making more stringent rules for the working of factories in India were careful to assure His Lordship that their object was absolutely unselfish, and that they were moved solely by a desire to benefit their brother-workers in India, but I am, I am sorry to say, sceptical enough to entertain some very grave doubts as to the sincerity of the motives advanced by that deputation. It seems to me that there are many fields in England, possibly in Lancashire itself, in which the plough of philanthropy might be better plied with advantage than in India, and that India might well be left to take care of herself till such time at any rate as England has made some further strides up the hill of perfection. No doubt the proposed Factory Law Amendment Bill will be carefully watched in its progress through the Legislative Council by those who are interested in the subject, as well as by the commercial representatives on the Council, but we must take care guided by the interpretation put upon our action in 1886 in regard to the Income Tax Bill, that we do not fail to let our views be thoroughly well known, so that there may be no mistake made as to what they really are I am a little inclined to think, Gentlemen, that the Government of India are more or less at one with the opinion held by the public here on the subject of this cry for fresh factory legislation, which is coming from the other side, and that we shall find them combating any attempt that may be made to strangle Indian manufactures, by means of regulations not needed in this country. Probably we shall some rules proposed for the better protection of the young against possible oppression by parents desirous of benefitting by the results of their children's labor, before the children are physically fit to work, and to wholesome rules of this nature, always provided they are simple and consistent with the conditions of life in this country, no reasonable objection can be taken, but Government will require all the support that public opinion here can give them to resist being driven further than is necessary, by the pressure which will be brought to bear from the other side under the weight of the possibility of losing the Lancashire Vote. Gentlemen, the time has come when a decided stand ought to be made by all who have the true welfare of this country at heart, against the gradual and increasing disposition which is being displayed to subordinate the interests of India to those of England. Some few years ago we had the import duties, which no one felt oppressive, removed by a stroke of the pen to benefit the English manufacturer, and a year or two later we had the income tax imposed to take the place of those duties. The abolition of import duties having failed to suppress indigenous, industries, the next step taken is calculated to hamper manufacturing in India, by forcing Government to introduced fresh factory legislation. Gentlemen, I am no groaning pessimist, but I venture to predict that no inconsiderable peril to the British power in India will follow in the path of a policy, that permits the interests of this country to be thus so palpably prostrated to the political party pressure of England. I trust, for the sake of the "Land we now live in," as well as for the sake of the land in which we hope to spend our declining days that a lesson will be taken before it is too late, not only from the history of the downfall of that dynasty which ruled India in bye-gone years, but also from what led to the severance from Great Britain, of that mighty land and people across the Western Ocean. The time has come, Gentlemen, when the Government of India, as regards their fiscal policy and internal administration, ought to have the same free hand as is enjoyed by the Colonies of the South. To turn, Gentlemen, from such prosaic subjects as income tax and uncalled for factory legislation, subjects which are sometimes calculated to make us wish this were not "the land we lived in," I would like to say a word about the country before I have done with it, which may incline your hearts to give a cordial reception to my toast. As I have already said this evening, India is a country which when once it gets hold of a man seldom seems to let him go under the best part of his life-time. Few men manage to shake themselves clear of India under quarter of a century, and it therefore behoves everyone who comes to the country to try and make the best of it, and this, I think on the whole, we somehow manage to do. And what is the consequence? After a certain time of life, when the pleasure of hope have waned and realization has not proved all that we expected, we find we have what no one can ever rob us of, namely, a large store of the pleasures of memory. When we come to look back upon our Indian lives, we find that they have been exceedingly pleasant ones, our friends have been kind and true, our enemies, if we have had any, have always been generous, and I venture to say, Gentlemen there are few amongst us who, if they had their lives to live over again, would not elect for "the land we live in." Gentlemen, I ask you to fill your glasses and to drink a bumper to His Excellency our Viceroy Lord Lansdowne and "the Land we live in."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th November, as compared with the statement of the 22nd November 1890 :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 29. Rs.	Nov. 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,94,573	49,85,406
Do. do. at Branches	33,34,906	26,51,770
Other Deposits	6,25,56,374	6, 6,04,444
Post Bills	10,214	9,896
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,54,531	99,700
	Rs. 8,44,50,598	8,16,51,216
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	82,56,985	87,57,899
Cash Credits on do. do.	12,97,173	12,83,524
Loans do. do.	34,20,957	36,16,901
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,423	2,944
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,25,47,153	1,19,22,736
Stamps, &c.	29,519	29,537
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,715		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,715	3,91,675
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,79,513	3,19,366
Cash and Currency Notes	5,82,26,135	5,53,26,631
	Rs. 8,44,50,593	8,16,51,216

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th November at compared with the statement of the 17th October :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 17. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,83,40,932	6	7	1,74,47,457	9	10
Other Deposits, &c.	6,92,64,777	8	0	7,12,42,610	0	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,13,869	1	9	5,19,737	6	9
Sundries	27,76,183	4	6	27,28,119	10	9
Rs.	11,54,95,762	4	10	11,67,07,914	11	4
Assets.						
Government Securities	1,17,60,435	0	0	1,20,91,476	8	0
Other authorized Investments	74,57,148	4	0	74,43,930	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	67,61,824	1	9	63,66,219	13	8
Credits on do.	61,89,142	7	9	67,82,531	2	0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,48,82,373	7	4	1,51,40,478	8	0
Balances with other Banks	1,71,119	9	8	3,04,637	4	4
Bullion	10,36,690	4	11	10,37,459	13	11
Dead Stock	12,13,270	9	0	12,13,546	14	11
Stamps	10,572	13	10	11,515	9	10
Sundries	10,30,502	12	9	10 30,160	3	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	4,26,03,641	9	8	4,43,40,119	1	2
Do. at Branches	2,23,79,041	4	2	2,06,45,838	15	9
Rs.	11,54,95,762	4	10	11,67,07,914	11	4

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 25th November, 1890 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,44,631	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,48,341	,,
Other Deposits	19,77,333	Inc.
Post Bills	1,05,868	,,
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	3,17,824	Inc.
Loans	15,50,000	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,13,389	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,58,106	,,
Cash at Head Office	47,36,477	,,
Do. at Branches	17,32,202	Dec.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FASSHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain A Macalester, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c. with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Loyd's S N Co's steam-ship Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain C Bechtinger sailed yesterday for Trieste &c. with a general cargo, Col and Mrs Tucker as cabin and 31 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's steam-ship Rosetta, 3,410 tons, Captain E Crewe, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai (8th November) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general evening and the following passengers :—From Shanghai—Mr. H. J. Price. From Singapore—Mr. T A. Pereira. From Colombo—Miss Baird: Mrs. and Miss Chapman, and two children. Mr. T Squropolo, Mr. A. F Brown, Mr and Mrs Reid, Mr and Mrs Traill, Mr T D Dalal, Mrs and Miss Palmer. From Calcutta—Mr R Birch, Dr S O Bishop. From Melbourne—Revd and Mrs Williamson, and infant, Mr Turrall Mr Kowle, Col Jennings, Mr and Mrs Grayson and child. From Adelaide—Neiumgram. From Sydney—Mr Kurrie From different ports seven deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sculptor			C	B & P S N Co
,, C of Dublin	2150	Campbell	D	Sir Charles & Co.
,, Oriental	1040	Forbes	H	B I S N Co,
,, Taif	878	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
,, Honzada	1340	Avern	O	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, Suez	1366	Wood	P	J Mackintosh. & Co.
,, Greatham	1531	Humphries	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
,, Nubia	3551	Knox	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	Bozzoni.
,, Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	4	F Bozzoni
,, Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Tanjore	1404	Raffin	9	Haji Cassum.
,, Chilka	1435	Wadge	10	B I S N Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Beard	10	Hajee Cassum
,, Tanjore	1404	Raffin	11	Hajee Cassum
,, Europa	1433	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co,
,, Glasgow	800	Nacoda	15	Allana Munji & Co
,, Kt. Errant	2131	Thomas	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Rosetta (s)	Crewe	Shanghai, Nov 8.
Dec. 1	Egremont Castle (s)	Valentins	North Shields, Oct 31

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa.

The steamer Sculptor, Captain Macalester, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Greatham, for Hull and Aberdeen.
,, Kistna, for Karachi, &c.
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
27 Hera, s ..... Romberg .... Hamburg, Aug 1.
Mary L. Stone, s .. Park ..... Hongkong, Oct 11.
Megna s ..... Parsons .... Colombo, Nov 19.
DEPARTURES.
Nov. 27.—Steamers Putiala, Lawada, Taieri, Vulcan, Pelican, and Booldana.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Departures. Date.	To.
November.					
1	Mariner H. M's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.	19	Cruise
15	Ziga-Zag	Rahiat	Hodeida	18	Suez
16	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	17	Hodeida
17	Speelman	Wilkens	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Britannia	Orman	London		Sydney
18	Kaisor-i-Hind	Atkinson	London	18	Calcutta
	Oriental	Stewart	London		Bombay
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar	19	London
19	Rohilla	Speck	China		London
	Labourdanais	Schmitz	Kurrachee	21	Bombay
20	Salazie	Piaschi	Sydney	20	Marseilles
	Coen	Van Linder Tol	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Nepaul	Brady	Calcutta	21	Marseilles
21	Valetta	Briscoe	Sydney		London
	Futtahire	Dewar	China		London
22	Tuna	Lovell	Hodeida	24	Berbera
	Elektra	Mahorcich	Bombay	23	Trieste via Red Sea
23	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Tenasserim G.	Falle	Somali coast.		
	Elbe	Thalenhorst	Bremen	23	Sydney
	Mariner H. M's	Arbuthnot	Cruise		
	Europa	Hartmann	Java	23	Liverpool
	Foyle	Cooke	Manilla		Liverpool
	Rio Grande	Verlaque	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
	MerMaid (S. dredger	Robertson	Reufrew		
24	Caledonien	Manbauge	China	24	Marseilles
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida		
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.		
	Resolu	Forgusion	Glasgow		

Aden, 24th November, 1890.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—46 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 243 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 43 bales cotton waste, The Indian and Foreign Agency Co ; 185 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Peraj ; 241 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales wool, S Dassoomall ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 2 bales wool, and 32 bales goat hairs, S M S Baboola.

Kirby Hall s—1,005 myrabollams, Veerjee Hasaraj ; 1,620 cwts myrabollams ; Heerjee Govindjee ; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 10 cwt curry powder, R D Sabedar ; 7 cwt condiments, M Poonjeajee and Sons ; 3 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Narayen Janardan Chhatre ; 3,000 cwt wheat, 935 cwts myrabollam, Beyts Craig and Co ; 2,000 cwt wheat, Nansee Khairaj and Co ; 18 bales cotton, R Rasoolbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Suez s—2,000 cwts wheat, Erusthansen and Co ; 7 bales hides, M Mooloobhoy ; 10 cwts deer horn, Sallay M Sewajee ; 3,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 cwts crushed bones, Croft Wells and Co ; 101 cwts olibanum, Jaitha Molsee ; 359 cwts crush bones, A Canjee ; 16 bales skins, C Rajabally ; 99 cwts coir mats, A Seedeck ; 18½ cwts gum and 3 cases nutmeg, C Chaterbhoy ; 66 bales skin, P H Abdool Kader ; 36 cwts dry chillies, R Ludha ; 53 cases Indian tea, N Ludha ; 225 cwts coir yarn, K Khetsee ; 110 cwts olibanum, T Rauchordas ; 60 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co.

Orental s—173 bales skins, Owen and O'Kell ; 2,000 wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 160 cwts coir yarn, Megji Mooljee ; 80 cwts gum, Abdoola Morojee ; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 wheat, Erusthansen and Co.

FOR HULL.

Greatham s—8,000 cwt wheat, J C Bushby & Co ; 10,450 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—50 cwts gum, V Asso.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nubia s—100 cwts wet dates, A Curamchund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Errant s—4,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 990 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 5,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Nubia s—100 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,839 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,702 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s— 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 75 bales twist T Mooljee and Co. 550 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co, 230 cwts pig lead, C Nanjee ; 66½ cwts and 3½ cwts fishmaws, M Nuthoo ; 250 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram ; 55 cwts sharkfins, and 2½ cwts fishmaws ; L Chuthoo ; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co ; 200 bales twist and 165 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 300 bales twist, D V Marker ; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 20 bales twist, Hajee Cassum Joosub ; 1,029 bales twist ; E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, N D Sassoon ; 49 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ;

Bormida s—175 cwts sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 264½ cwts raisins, M M Essabhoy ; 350 cwts raisin, D Mowjee ; 87½ cwts raisins Fazel M Chinai ; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 115 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 560 cwts raisins ; 10 cwt jardalloo 7 cwts peacockfeathers ; 120 cwts olibanum, Yau Lan Ching.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—40 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, Thos. G Hill and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 471 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, G Singhanee ;

FOR CALCUTTA.

Java s—103 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—116 packages of medicine, &c, Treacher and Co.

Nubia s—2 cases school slates, K Ebramjee ; 25 cases school slates, G Russooljee.

Europa s—100 kegs epsom salt, H Mooljee and Co ; 80 casks tiles, Warden and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—25 cases currants, D Pragjee.

Arcadia s—25 cases currants, D Pragjee.

Mayfield s—10 cases confectionery, S Lilladhur ; 15 cases oilmanstores, H Maneckjee.

Oriental s—32 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 14 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, E Bazonjee ; 8 cases cheese and bacon, Phillips and Co ; 37 packages medicine, &c., N. Mooljee and Co ; 17 bales paper, E M Abdoolally ; 4 cases cheese, &c., Bolton and Co ; 8 cases medicine, &c., H Mooljee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Mayfield s—24 cases plate glass, E Tajbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases playing cards, S Rahimbhoy ; 11 cases soaps, A Thavurbhoy ; 88 bales papers, M A M Shurufally ; 12 cases playing cards, Warden and Co ; 10 bales paper, Gopal Narayen and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Bentinck, Lieut, 4th Ro Rifles, off leave, from Hyderabad.

NOVEMBER 30.

Lyster, Major, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Kings Scots, Lieut, Bengal, R E, from leave, from London.
Clarke, Major, Bo, Worc Regt, on duty, from Mount Abu.
Spratt, Major, Bo, Worcester Regt, on leave, from England.
Churchill, Br-Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Milne, Lieut, 5th Bo L I, proceeding on furlough, from Surat.
Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, from inspection duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Milne, Lieut, 5th Bo L I, on furlough to Europe.
Churchill, Br-Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, to Rawalpindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

1. The adjourned Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 6 o'clock p.m.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 2955 Vol. H. B. Karnes to "A" Company. No. 2956 Vol A. Judge, and No. 2957 Vol. H. Pearson to "B" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School for Recruits every morning excepting Thursday next, the 4th instant, till further orders. All Recruits are requested to attend so as to be ready for dismissal from Riding School on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

2. On Thursday next, the squadron will parade at 7 a.m. sharp on the Kennedy Sea Face. All arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

I.—The following drills will take place this week :—
Evening Drills.

Thursday 4th instant.—There will be carbine drill at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

MORNING DRILLS.—To-day, (Wednesday) 3rd, and Friday 5th instant.—There will be gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

II.—There will be class firing at Coorla Range, on Friday, the 5th instant. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

III.—On Saturday next, the 6th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress :—Drill order.

IV.—Sergt. S. W. Chart having returned from leave will resume charge of No. 4 sub-division from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt. Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr William Collins
* Rev Dr J Valentine, Ferozepoor
* Lieut C Robertson, RE, Kirkee
* Mr J Baines, CS, Simla
* Rev J C Blair, England
* Mr and Mrs J Browne, Lahore
* Mr H J Bell, CS, England
* Mr T A Way, CS, do
* Mr J G Prebble, do
* Mrs Dick
* Lieut and Mrs E Montresor, Ferozepoor
* Mrs J Valentine, England
* Col F D Browne, do
* Mr W Drew, do
* Mr and Mrs J Davidson, England
* Col F H Jackson, do
* Mr E M Konstam, CS, England
* Mr J Lang, CS, do
* Mr S M Ducan, CS, do
* Mr and Mrs T Douglas-Murray England
* Miss Murray do
* Mr and Mrs R Miller, England
* Miss Guinness, do
* Mr C D Miller, do
* Mr and Mrs C H Blaine, England
* Miss Blaine, do
Mr H Smith, do
Mr C Merz, do
* Mr H Mullock, SC, do
* Major T Bruce, RE, England
* Mr E L McAlister, do
* Mrs G Grant, do
Mrs H C Webb, do
* Mrs Cumming, do
* Surg-Genl and Mrs Webb, England
* Mr H Ross, do
* Genl A Walker, RA, Poona
* Dr S Cook, do
* Mr D Jones, do
* Mr L Montclar, England
* Capt C Stevens, do
* Lieut A Wilson, do
* Lieut W Bonen Powell, 9th M I, Madras
* Mr and Mrs J Connolly, Lahore
* Capt W W Stephens, Hull
Capt and Mrs C Townsend, RA, Bombay
* Mr J M Kerr, Gokah Falls
Surgn H C Armin, Deesa
Commandor A L Winslce, Zanzibar
Lieutenant C H Robertson, Zanzibar
Mr J B Wright, Zanzibar
Lieut R S Bird, do
Lieut W Baker, do
Mr S M Andrews, do
Dr J Underhill, do
Mr J Ryan, do
Mr A H Stone, do
* Mr and Mrs J Elston, England
* Miss Elston, England
* Capt L Shadwall, Jhansi
* Major W James, Poona
* Dr W Saise, Secunderabad
* Mr J K Grainger, Ahmedabad
Mr A C Logan, CS
* Miss M Shaw, Surat
Mr T Anderson,
* Lieut Roberts, N-W P
* Major Reilly, do
* Mr J Lace, Umballa
* Mr J McIntire, Simla
Mr and Mrs McCauley, Karachi
Mr E Weeks, Australia
* Mr H N Vakeel, Hyderabad
Dr B Grayfoot, Bombay
* Mr W Grant, Vellore
Mr A Durst, Bombay
Mr T Walker, do
Mr S Niccol, do
Mr B Schnabel, do
Mr W Barrett, do
Mr E Wilkin, do
Mr Kasi Shahabudeen, CIE, Bombay
Mr J J Guzder, Barrister-at-law, Bombay
Mr J North, do
Mr C Schmidt, do
Mr J Kiddle, do
Mr G DeBildt, do
Mr G F Mackrow, do
* Capt and Mrs J Robson, Bombay
* Mrs L Pym, Hyderabad
* Mr Hartley Kennedy, Karachi
* Major and Mrs Dobie, Bombay
* Col and Mrs Hibbert, Poona
Mrs Dickenson
Miss Dickinson
* Mr D Greenhalgh, Poona
Mr and Mrs E Hearn, Pen
Mr J Perkins, Karachi
Mr and Mrs A W Rendell
Mrs Grant, England
Mr Shuttleworth, Poona
Mrs Shuttleworth, England
Miss Shuttleworth, England
Mr A Stevens, Hyderabad
Col Moberley, Bombay
Rev and Mrs Williamson, Australia
Mrs Palmer, do
Col Jennings, do
Mr F A Brown, do
Miss E Baird, do
Miss Palmer, do
Mr Wingate, Alibag

Residents left during the week marked (*)

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE following appeared in the *Gazette* of NOV. 7:—

INDIA OFFICE, NOV. 7, 1890.

Victoria, R. I.—Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to amend the Regulation for Governing the Promotion in the Army of the Officers of our Indian Forces, and their transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, our will and pleasure is that, with effect from Jan. 1, 1891, the following Regulations be established, and be the sole Regulations for these purposes, viz. :—

1. A lieutenant-colonel may attain the rank of colonel—(*a*) By twelve years' service in the substantive grade of

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou) Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D, 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE

OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

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DRAGÉES & SYRUP

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

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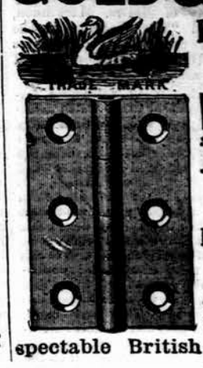

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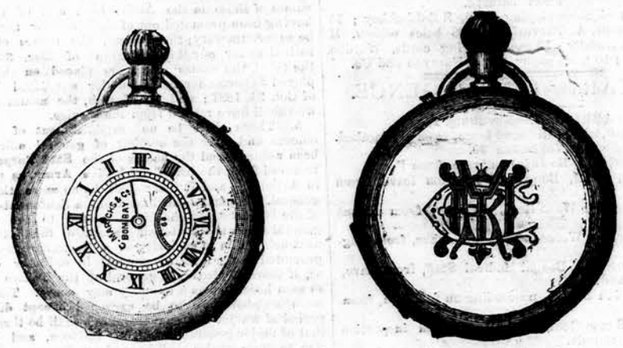

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Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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SOAP.

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For the Hands.

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